Beaver Gen'l James A Meh 18

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JACK KEELER SHOOTS FOUR AT CLEARFIELD

Former Bellefonte Resident Kills Man Who Discharged Him.

THEN GAVE HIMSELF UP

One of Victims is Brother-in-Law of George H. Yarnell, of Zion—Man Who Did Shooting Worked Here for McCalmonts Twelve Years Ago.

Jack Keeler, of Clearfield, a former resident of Bellefonte, on Saturday night shot and killed Joseph W. Roessner, president of the Clearfield Brewing Company. Keeler also shot three others who were in the brewing company offices at the time. They were M. R. Ogden, head book-keeper of the company and a brother-in-law of George H. Yarnell, o Zion; George Carson, another employe, and John Kirchner. brew master. Ogden was the most seriously wounded of the three. A bullet pierced his jaw and lodged near the base of his brain. His condition is such that he may die. Carson's condition is also critical. He was shot under his right arm and it is feared that the bullet punctured his lungs. Kirchner was shot in the back, but the bullet was deflected by a rib and his injury is not considered serious.

Keeler was employed by the brewing company as a driver. He was discharged last Friday. On Saturday night he suddenly appeared at the company's office and demanded that he be reinstated. This was refused and he whipped out a revolver and opened fire. The first shots were aimed at Roessner, and he dropped to the floor. His death occurred on Sunday. From Roessner Keeler turned his attention to Ogden, Carson and Kirchner, blazing away at all three until his revolver was empty. He then turned and fled.

Keeler succeeded in secreting himself in the mountains until Tuesday, although a large force of men were hunting for him with rifles. Hunger forced him from his hiding place and on Tuesday he walked into Clearfield and surrendered. He is now in the Clearfield jail.

Keeler resided in Bellefonte for eight or nine years, leaving here about twelve years ago. While here he fired a boiler at the McCalmont lime kilns, working side by side with Daly Justice, who is now employed at the Bush House. He is known to many other persons here.

"I remember Keeler very well" said Daly Justice when he read of the murder at Clearfield. "Keeler used to fire a boiler down at the McCalmont lime kilns. We worked there together. Keeler always seemed like a pretty good fellow in those days. He was around here for eight or nine years. He left Bellefonte about twelve years ago."

While living in Bellefonte Keeler was a member of Company B, now Company L, N. G. P. He is a Spanish American war veteran.

POISONED BY MILK

Howard Hotel Man, Wife and Her Mother Narrowly Escape Death.

A. J. Fitzpatrick, his wife and Mrs. Fitzpatrick's mother narrowly escaped death from ptomaine poisoning on Friday of last week. It is supposed that they were made ill by buttermilk taken from a can. For a period of about twenty-four hours the condition of Mr. Fitzpatrick was so critical that it was a question whether he would survive.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick and her mother were not made so ill as was Mr. Fitzpatrick, but their condition was serious for a time. All three are now virtually well.

Held on Serious Charge.

I. J. Hinkle, a Sunbury railroad man, at the instance of United States Marshall Snyder, of Harrisburg, acting for the State Railroad Commission, was taken before United States Commissioner Engle at Sunbury, on Monday morning to answer charges by the commission of illegal uses of his railroad pass. Hinkle with Mamie Hill, of Scranton, left his wife, who was in a delicate condition, and was later caught with his affinity at Elkhart, Indiana, and taken to Williamsport. His companion was held on the same charge by the State Railroad Commission and Hinkle was taken to Sunbury to answer desertion charges. He was placed in jail. During his absence his child, aged three days, died. The wife tried every means to get bail, but he was placed in jail. Now she is again endeavoring to secure the necessary amount. The case will be tried in the United States Court. Hinkle some time ago boarded in Bellefonte. He is well known here.

BUILDS CEMENT SILO ON TOM BEAVER'S FARM

Structure is First of the Kind to be Erected in Centre County.

CAPACITY OF 65 TONS

Silo is 12 Feet in Diameter and 30 Feet High—Walls and Roof Reinforced Concrete, 6 Inches Thick—Work was Done by Rhoads & Knisely.

A concrete silo, the first to be built in Centre County, has just been completed on the farm of Thomas Beaver, nearby Bellefonte. The use of concrete in the construction of silos is a more or less common thing in the West, but in the eastern sections it has only been coming to the front in more recent years. Many farmers are interested in the silo on the Beaver farm and it is not improbable that they will adopt concrete for like purposes on their respective farms in the future.

Rhoads & Knisely, the Bellefonte contractors and builders who make a specialty of concrete work, put up the silo on the Beaver farm. The finished structure has the appearance of work exceptionally well done and as likely to stand for many years to come.

To build the silo, which is perfectly round, special frames were necessary. These were secured by Rhoads & Knisely from Chicago. The silo is 12 feet in diameter and 30 feet high. The side walls and roof are 6 inches thick, all reinforced with steel wire. About ten days time was required to complete the silo, which was placed upon a solid foundation three feet below the surface of the ground surrounding the barn. Forming a part of the structure is the chute used in removing the silage. This is also round and about 2½ feet in diameter. Tightly fitting wood sections divide the chute from the interior of the silo. Beginning at the top these sections are removed one by one as the silage is removed. By throwing the silage down the concrete chute it falls in a pile on the ground, thus minimizing waste.

The concrete silo is more costly than the stave structure, the difference being made up in the permanency of the former type of material. The silo on the Beaver farm has a capacity of 65 tons. Mr. Beaver will start to fill his silo probably next week.

Professor J. H. Miller, director of the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in a recent article telling of concrete silos, said that more than 100 farmers in Kansas are now using such silos and that thus far no reports have been received that the silage has not kept well, even against the cement wall. Professor Miller points out that the keeping of silage depends upon the exclusion of air and not upon the character of the material of the silo.

Progressive Overseers.

Rush township has two propressive poor overseers in William Wood and Thomas Dubbs. Some time ago they cut down expenses by establishing a poor farm. Since Monday of last week the team owned by and used on the poor farm is being utilized to haul coal and wood for the schools and to transport the children to and from three schools near Philipsburg. The money for this service, which comes from the school fund, more than pays for keeping the team and the driver's wages, and goes to the poor fund. As it is necessary to have the team and driver, although there would be little hauling to do at the farm in winter, the arrangement should prove highly satisfactory to the taxpayers.

Will Preach Next Sunday.

Rev. D. J. Frum, of Pleasant Gap, had arranged to be absent from his regular charge on Sunday, next. Owing to an accident to his son, D. J. Frum, Jr., Mr. Frum will be detained at home and will fill his regular appointments, as usual. He will preach at Lemont at 10.30 o'clock Sunday morning, at Rock Springs at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at Pleasant Gap at 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

The new store of Sim the Clothier at State College was formally opened under most gratifying conditions on Tuesday evening, last. Morris Baum was in charge of the opening and in order that visitors might have an opportunity to inspect the stock and fixtures no goods were sold during the evening. The store is equipped in the most modern style and the stock of clothing and men's furnishings represents the very latest patterns to be had. In order that everything in the interior of the store should harmonize all the fixtures were secured from one firm. By those who have visited the new store it is pronounced the equal of any to be found in the State.

William H. Keller, Former Centre Countian, Gives Facts About Contests at Chicago.

William H. Keller, a former Bellefonte boy and now a prominent lawyer in Lancaster, was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago which renominated President Taft. Mr. Keller did not cast his vote for either Taft or Roosevelt. He voted for Supreme Court Justice Hughes. As a disinterested and therefore an unprejudiced observer Mr. Keller's views on the proceedings of the convention are well worth reading. At a time when factionalism leads to exaggeration and mis-statement, the opinions of a man of Mr. Keller's stamp make interesting reading and also enable one to form some idea of what actually occurred at Chicago. On returning to Lancaster Mr. Keller was invited to address the Republican Executive Committee of that county. It is a pleasure to "The Republican" to publish Mr. Keller's speech, which was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Republican County Committee, I accepted with great pleasure your chairman's invitation to address you this morning for two reasons: First, because I feel that it is right and fitting that, to you, as the representatives of the Republican Party of Lancaster County, we should render an account of our stewardship as delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago; and secondly, because it gives us an opportunity to present, through you, to the rank and file of the party, a plain statement, not only of the legality, but also of the rightfulness, of the action of that convention, and to assure every member of the party that the nominees of the convention are fairly and justly selected and are deserving of the united support of all its adherents.

I can not but believe that the great mass of Republicans, including most of those who supported Mr. Roosevelt in his candidacy for the nomination, need only to be assured in their hearts that the proceedings of the convention were fairly conducted and the nominations rightly made, in order to win for their ticket their loyal and undivided support.

I can not help but feel also that the time will come, and that shortly, when thinking and reasoning people will tire of the never-ceasing reiteration of charges not supported by competent proof—in other words, that they will insist upon "being shown."

You will recall that, basing our attitude upon the declaration of this committee, and with an eye solely to the welfare of the Republican Party, my colleague and I did not support either Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt at the convention. We felt that the bitterness engendered by the campaign of personalities between the President and the ex-President was so great, and the wounds of conflict so sore, that it was the part of wisdom for the party to select a third man who could unite the warring factions and bring peace to a divided following, and for that reason we voted for that able and tireless investigator, that fearless and incorruptible executive, that just and upright judge, true progressive and champion of the rights of the people, Charles E. Hughes. Speaking for myself, and not pretending to voice my colleague's views, I do not hesitate to say that I took this step through no lack of confidence in the President, or want of sympathy with his administration. Judged by the actual results accomplished, President Taft, in my opinion, deserved a renomination; but I am one of those who place the party above the man, and when, through no fault of his own, and only in defense of the decent self-respect which every man with good red blood in his veins is bound to maintain, whether he holds official position or not, the primary campaign sunk from principles to personalities, my colleague and I felt that the good of the party called for the nomination of a new man, who had not excited bitter enmities as well as won enthusiastic friends, and who could lead an undivided party to victory against the common enemy, and I feel justified in saying that this result would most probably have been accomplished and a reunited party would now be following to certain victory a leader acceptable to all, whether he were Hughes, Cummins, Borah, or Hadley, had not the man, who had loudly proclaimed his fight to be one of principles and not for personal ambition, acted as if the nomination of anyone but himself were treason to himself, and thereby placed his personal ambition above the principles for which he had been professedly fighting, and this, by preventing the nomination of any third man acceptable to the rank and file of the party, inevitably brought about the nomination of his most conspicuous rival. But I also have no hesitation in making the statement, based upon personal participation in the convention every minute

(continued on page 3)

MAY LOSE EYESIGHT

Port Matilda Woman Frightfully Burned by Dropping Powder into Stove.

A very sad accident was that to Mrs. Robert Kelley, of near Port Matilda, who on Friday of last week was so frightfully burned that she may lose her eyesight. But for the presence of mind of Mr. Kelley's mother she would have been burned to death.

There were two little paper bags in a cupboard at the Kelley home. One contained some small pieces of candy. The other contained some gun powder. The candy had become spoiled and Mrs. Kelley concluded to burn it. She unknowingly picked up the bag containing the gun powder and dropped it into the stove. There was a sudden flash of fire and in an instant Mrs. Kelley was enveloped in flames. Mr. Kelley's mother happened to be nearby and with rare presence of mind she seized a pan of water and dashed it upon her daughter-in-law. It was all over in a few seconds, but before the flames could be extinguished the younger Mrs. Kelley had been painfully burned. For a time she was totally blind and it was feared that she would lose the sight of both eyes. The attending physicians are still unable to say whether her eyes may be saved.

Gramley Indorsed.

The necessary papers to place the name of Prof. C. L. Gramley, Republican nominee for the Legislature, on the Washington party ticket, were prepared this week and will be filed at Harrisburg. The local Washington party leaders said yesterday that they had accorded Prof. Gramley their indorsement. They stated further that no indorsement by the them will be necessary to place Congressman Patton, the Republican nominee, on the Washington party ticket in Centre County. Mr. Patton, they added, was indorsed with their approval by the Washington party forces in Clearfield County, in which county the pre-emptors to the party title for the Twenty-first congressional district reside.

Read "The Republican" $1 a year in advance.

W. H. TWIGG KILLED

Philipsburg Baker Victim of Fatal Automobile Accident.

W. H. Twigg, of Philipsburg, who frequently visited in Bellefonte and had a number of warm friends here, died on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Philipsburg hospital, from injuries sustained in an automobile accident on the previous Tuesday. The news of his death was a shock to his large number of friends.

On the day of the accident Mr. Twigg and the regular driver of the car were out for a little trip. Mr. Twigg was endeavoring to familiarize himself with steering the car and it is supposed that he lost control. The machine swerved to one side of the road and the next instant caushed over an embankment. Mr. Twigg was terribly injured and was removed at once to the Philipsburg hospital. For several days he made a brave fight for life, but on Saturday he rapidly declined and about 3 o'clock he passed away.

Mr. Twigg was a progressive business man. He was engaged in the bakery business and due to his industry and close attention to affairs met with gratifying success. For a number of years he served as an assessor in Rush township.

Must Display Two Tags.

A new wrinkle reported to the Williamsport police, has caused the chief of that city to issue orders to machine owners that they must all display two licenses, one in front of the car and one in the rear. Several automobiles have been capering about the city with but one tag attached to the front end of the car. It has been reported to the police that a Williamsport owner operates a machine bearing but the single tag, while his brother or some other relative runs another machine with the mate tag. The second owner is said to live in Jersey Shore. In this manner the owners would run through a season, upon the payment of a single license fee, says the Williamsport Sun. Unlighted rear lamps is another fault for which the Williamsport police have been notified to watch carefully and report all machines in such a condition.

ALL GAMBLING BARRED AT GRANGERS PICNIC

Paddle Wheels, Slot Machines, Etc., Closed by County Officials.

EXHIBITS BEST EVER

Display of Implements and Live Stock Finest Ever Seen at Grange Park—All Tents are Occupied—Grounds not Damaged by Rains.

The merry whir of the paddle wheel is not to be heard at the big Grangers picnic this week. Likewise, the slot machine and the big dice are among the missing. Anybody who wants to be separated from his money while attending the picnic must find some means other than gambling, for the latter has been shooed clear off the grounds and with a warning not to return.

District Attorney Fortney and Sheriff Lee at the instance of the picnic managers, visited the park on Monday and notified the paddle wheel operators and others in this line of amusement that they would have to shut up shop or take a trip with them to the Centre County jail. In a few minutes time the word was passed to close all forms of gambling machines and by evening the picnic grounds wore an atmosphere resembling an old-fashioned church fair.

However, there is an abundance of things to interest every visitor to Grange Park. The exhibits were never better, and certainly never more instructive. There is everything imagineable in the way of farming implements, etc. Live stock of the very choicest breeds are one of the big features, as usual. The State Forestry Department has a splendid exhibit showing the chestnut tree blight in its various stages. This attracts a large crowd of visitors daily. For those who want to learn, and who are willing to attend the lectures in the auditorium, there are speakers each day who discuss topics appropriate to the occasion.

Despite Tuesday night's heavy rain the picnic grounds were yesterday in the very pink of condition. The sun during the morning quickly dried the grass and really made moving about more of a pleasure than when the grounds have been covered with dust. At the headquarters Leonard Rhone, the chairman, devotes his personal attention to the multitude of details, having at all times the invaluable assistance of his accomplished daughter, Miss Florence Rhone. Nothing is left undone which would in any way contribute to the comfort of visitors and openhearted hospitality is the keynote of the program each day.

Testifying to the continued popularity of the picnic is the large number of persons tenting on the grounds. The nights have been somewhat cool, but those occupying tents prepared for this with suitable bed clothing and as a result they have experienced no discomfort.

Those tenting on the grounds include the following:

CENTRE HALL.

Leonard Rhone, George Goodhart, David Bartges, Jacob Sharer, George Emerick, John Eckley, J. C. Brooks, Richard Brooks, Charles Neff, Samuel Durst, Frank Foreman, John Knarr, M. M. Keller, Lee Brooks, James Stahl, C. F. Emery, H. B. Frankenberger, Cyrus Brumgard, Robert Foreman, Mrs. Flora Bairfoot, William Smith, Mrs. Rebecca Cummings, Mrs. Ellen Frazer, D. W. Sweetwood, George Gingerich, Gross Mingle, D. K. Keller, Grange Fire Insurance Company, S. W. Smith, Milford Luse, Perry Luse, C. D. Bartholomew, George Breon, Dr. J. V. Foster, William Meyer, William Brooks, John Heckman, C. R. Neff, Mervin Arney, John Kennedy, D. A. Boozer, Thomas Moore, John Moore, Charles Arney, Joseph Lutz, William Lee, George Heckman, Edward Jamison, Victor Auman, D. B. Brisbin, Grace Smith, Philip Meyer, William Odenkirk, Alvin Stump, James Goodhart, William E. Tate, William Bressler, Nina Slick.

SPRING MILLS.

Gardner Grove, Dr. H. S. Braucht, Bright Bitner, W. M. Grove, John Huss, R. E. Sweetwood, W. R. Neff, Rev. Max Lantz, T. M. Gramley, B. A. Donachy, John Smith, William Smith, Michael Smith, Robert Bartges, C. P. Long, Mrs. Howard Rossman, Joseph Bitner, Mrs. Charles Krape, Cleveland Brumgard, Samuel Condo, Mrs. Samuel Shutt, George Lee, Cleveland Eungard, Clyde Dink.

PLEASANT GAP.

Mrs. Lloyd Sampsel, Mrs. Frank Weaver, Thomas Jodon, Arthur Rothrock, J. T. Zeigler, John Herman, John Hoy, Samuel Reish, Mrs. John Noll, Harry Grove, Phoebe Hile, Virgie Bilger, Mrs. J. Crust.

STATE COLLEGE.

Henry Homan, George Nearhood, Belle Lytle, Harriett Pennington, J. S. Bumgardner, Rae Brennan.

BELLEFONTE.

Isaac Miller, Willard Dale, F. W. Musser, S. I. Poorman, A. C. Grove, Harry Garbrick, James Summers, Harry Gentzel, Daniel Grove, Thomas Hazel, Elmer Stump, D. H. Shivery, Thomas Weaver, Albert Thompson.

ZION.

Samuel Hoy, Mrs. John Rockey, John E. Eby, Foster Sharer.

(Continued on page 5)

14-YEAR-OLD BOY CAUGHT ROBBING GROCERY STORE

Samuel Halderman Tripped up on Second Visit to Same Place.

CUT ELECTRIC WIRES

Extinguished Lights Before Breaking into Gross Bros. Store Sunday Night—Dressed Like Indian—Will be Sent to Glen Mills.

Fourteen-years-old Samuel Halderman broke into Gross brothers grocery store on Sunday night, September 1st, and got away with some candy, cigars, etc. and also managed to leave no clue as to his identity. The theft had all the earmarks of one older and more experienced in crime. On Sunday night, last, Samuel tried it over again. He is now in jail and in all likelihood will be sent to Glen Mills before the end of the week.

A little clever work on the part of Chief of Police Dukeman was responsible for young Halderman's capture. Dukeman was on the lookout for another attempt to rob the store. On Sunday night he noticed that the light in the store was not on. He at once suspected that something was wrong. On examination he found that a piece of glass had been forced out of the front door. While Daly Justice stood guard in the street, Dukeman crawled through the opening in the door. A few minutes later he found young Halderman lying on the floor behind a counter.

The boy apparently had been reading cheap novels of adventure, for he wore a paper hat decorated with feathers. He said he was disguised as an Indian. He was in his bare feet, a precaution against making too much noise, so the youngster explained. Before entering the store Halderman extinguished the electric lights by cutting the wires with a pair of scissors.

When he was detected in the store, Halderman said that he had an accomplice. Dukeman remained on the job several hours trying to find the second boy. Finally Halderman admitted that he was alone and that nobody else was implicated. He was accordingly locked up, pending sentence by Judge Orvis.

REUNION OF VETERANS

Centre County Association Holds Celebration at Grange Park.

The annual reunion of the Centre County Veteran Club was held on Tuesday at Grange Park, Centre Hall, and was well attended by both veterans and the public in general. It was decided to hold next year's reunion at the same place, and on the same day of the week of the grangers picnic.

The weather was ideal for the gathering of the old soldiers and the auditorium was well filled when the exercises were formally opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. E. H. Vocum, pastor of the Bellefonte Methodist church. Ex-Sheriff Cyrus Brumgard, of Centre Hall, welcomed the visitors to the park, his remarks being brief but especially happy and appropriate. After the appointment of committees to attend to routine business Comrade Robert A. Cassidy was called on to say something to the point. He did so by suggesting that a recess be taken for dinner. The point was decided to have been well taken and all adjourned to the dinner tables, where a splendid repast was served.

At the afternoon session the following officers of the Association were elected for the ensuing year: General James A. Beaver, president; W. H. Fry, of Pine Grove Mills, and W. A. Ishler, of Bellefonte, vice presidents; W. H. Musser, of Bellefonte, secretary, and George M. Boal, of Centre Hall, treasurer. Of these several officers all served in a like capacity last year with the exception of Mr. Ishler, who was elected a vice president to succeed the late Colonel Austin Curtin. Splendid addresses were delivered by Major Cassidy, Col. Hugh S. Taylor and James Gleason, the latter of Clearfield. D. F. Fortney presented resolutions on the death in the last year of the following members of the Association: John W. Stuart, of State College; Col. Austin Curtin, Charles Eckenroth and Captain Samuel H. Williams, of Bellefonte, and Thomas Taylor, of Milesburg. Mr. Stuart was a member of Company G, 148th; Col. Curtin was originally captain of Company G, 45th; Captain Williams was a member of Company I, 56th; Charles Eckenroth was of the 49th, and Thomas Taylor belonged to the 45th.

In addition to music by a brass band there were a number of especially fine selections rendered by a choir, which was under the direction of Professor Philip Meyer.

News and Views of Women.

By Julia Catharine Gray.

This column will be devoted to the interests of women the third week in each month. Discussion is cordially invited.

Now that woman suffrage has been endorsed by the new political party, called The Progressive Party, and suffrage campaigns have been operating in several states recently, this moment would seem proper for the presentation of views of some prominent people. Our own Jane Addams, said to be the most famous and best beloved woman living, has got herself criticised by Ex-President Eliot of Harvard, all because she seconded the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as presidential candidate of the new party. There may be those who agree with him, but according to some prominent officials of State Suffrage Associations the ex-President's views are antiquated. It is truly said that he ignores the fact that Jane Addams has been in public life for many years as a leader in philanthropic work through her activities at Hull House in Chicago. She made no attempt to be sensational. She went to the convention and made her speech as a woman, an individual, and not as a suffragist. It might have been difficult for even an "anti" to restrain herself from doing likewise while the platform of that new party was being made public, because it is such a strictly human platform. If there were room to quote it entire right here for the benefit of those who haven't read it! Here are several samples which ought to create an appetite for the whole menu: Equal suffrage for men and women alike; that the people shall have the ultimate authority o determine fundamental questions of social welfare and public policy; the fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations; minimum wage standards for working women o provide a living wage in all industrial occupations; the general prohibition of nightwork for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and young persons; one day's rest in seven for all wage workers; that the test of true prosperity shall be the benefits conferred thereby on all citizens, etc.; that the natural resources of the nation must be promptly developed and generously used to supply the peoples' needs, but we cannot safely allow them to be wasted, exploited, monopolized or controlled against the general good. Would not the above suggestions alone, if put into practice, make this country to resemble in some measure Utopia? Ought not every woman to be interested in the welfare of women in general?

Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, the so-called Mayoress of Philadelphia, expresses herself as follows concerning the above platform: "It proves that at last men have come to realize that they cannot get on without the woman's point of view. Half the race has too long legislated for the other half without understanding its requirements. The men in the foreranks of the progressive movement know that the time for this sort of thing is over. I am grateful for the stand the new party has taken upon suffrage and I am deeply interested in all its promises to provide for the future welfare of women and children."

Dr. Belva A. Lockwood, in her plea for woman suffrage at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 2, is quoted as follows: "Gentlemen of Columbus, of the State of Ohio, you might as well wake up, put your shoulders to the wheel of the car of Progress that is now moving the world onward and being run by brains, invention and grit, which you can no more hinder than you could stop a moving fast express by throwing yourselves on the track before it, and cheerfully, pleasantly, beautifully vote for woman suffrage; induce your friends to do the same and next year go to the polls with your wives and daughters with you. You will find the atmosphere of the polling place improved, everything serene and quie when you get home, and the moral standing of the political candidates above reproach." It is planned for Mrs. Lockwood to address the State College Womens' Club in December next, and it is hoped the public will be afforded an opportunity to hear her. Her subject has not as yet been announced.

Mrs. Hugh Munro, leader of the Mothers' Circle of the Philadelphia 19th ward, says: "I think the great bulk of people who are struggling to make their wages cover the high cost of living must believe in the new party, which promises justice to the man who holds the job and decent treatment to women and children. All the social evils of the day go back to low wages and high prices. People can't be happy and healthy if they do not have enough money to get proper food."

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, of Portsmouth, R. I., daughter of Julia Ward Howe, has been appointed as a member of the executive committee of the State Progressive Party. She is to have full charge of the women's movement in the coming campaign in Rhode Island. Mrs. Elliott declares that she hopes the National Woman's Suffrage Association will follow Miss Jane Addams and declare itself for the Progressive Party.

Bishop Robinson spoke as follows in an address on equal suffrage in Nevada: "Some women do not want to vote. They say they are entirely satisfied with things as they are, and they have no desire to cast a ballot. Very true, undoubtedly, every word of it. But if they do not want the franchise for themselves, would it not be a merciful act to help give it to those who sorely need it for their own protection? Surely no woman who understands the status of women toilers in America today can withhold her sympathy and help. Do you not know that there are seven million mothers and daughters of humanity in America who are toilers—wage-earners? Thousands of them have long hours and pitiful pay. Thousands work under conditions that make the heart ache. They are unable to protect themselves. With the ballot they might have this protection. They are crying out to you for the help of your example. Can you refuse? Is it right to refuse? All they ask is justice, plain, common justice."

Some of us who sit in our comfortable homes with all our necessities and many luxuries supplied, may well ponder on this appeal. Such an attitude is equivalent to saying, "I am comfortably clothed and fed, why should I concern myself as to how the other half lives?"

The following woman suffrage creed is taken from a circular letter sent out by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association: A country, a people, must progress if it is to continue strong. We believe that woman suffrage is part of the progressive movement toward a more efficient and real democracy. We believe that tax-paying women need the vote to protect their financial interests. We believe that mothers and home-makers need the vote to enable them to secure legislation concerning sanitary conditions, food supply, educational and moral conditions. We believe that working women need the vote to give them power to effect legislation determining the conditions and hours of their work. We believe that all women need the vote because it is the accepted method of individual self-expression in matters concerning all. We believe that the state needs to utilize directly the knowledge and experience of women in those matters of social welfare in which they are especially interested, just as it needs to utilize directly the knowledge and experience of men in those matters in which they are especially interested. We believe that a representative government should represent all classes of a community which cannot be definitely shown to be a menace to the community.

The New York Evening Journal of Aug. 15 prints the following:

"Four years ago the big political parties looked upon woman suffrage as an amusing joke, a sentimental theory, or a plain nuisance. Four years ago no big political party or big politician cared much about women or what they thought or what they did. Four years ago no important politician would have dared to associate himself in politics with women. Four years ago the women of the country were classified legally and in the minds of politicians with the children, Indians and idiots, not permitted to vote. Women are important today in the eyes of men, because women have had the brains to organize and demand the vote and the right to a share in government. Women, politicans realize your importance because you yourself have begun to realize your power. Work and fight for female suffrage everywhere. Don't allow the men exclusively to decide what shall be done with the sons and daughters that you bring into the world. Don't permit the men to decide on peace and war while you create every soldier that lies dead when the war is over. Don't allow the men exclusively to settle the questions of taxation by government and by trusts when the taxes come out of your pockets, out of the money you need for your children. Don't be classed any longer with the idiots and the Indians, unfit to vote. Let the attitude of the three presidential candidates, suddenly violently interested in you, teach you a lesson. The way for women to be considered and to get their rights and their share in government is through the ballot box and government control. Now that women begin to vote, women are considered. When 100 per cent of the women are permitted to vote all woman ard children will be at least 100 per cent better off. The suffrage movement has accomplished wonders already; it will do infinitely more. Every intelligent woman must be in favor of votes for woman. The woman who opposes suffrage may be very virtuous and well-meaning, but she is as ignorant and as childish as those negro slaves who fought against their own freedom in the days of the civil war."

Two years ago, the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association was given a hearing before the Legislature. At that time, a man from Philadelphia who was taken to the Capitol by the "antis" to plead their side of the case, suggested in his address that the American women would do well to follow the example of the women of China. In just what manner this should be done is difficult to say, but those present did not take it seriously, as he was greeted by uproarious laughter. He might well make that suggestion at the hearing during the coming winter, and it would no doubt be received with applause, as the new Republic of China had woman suffrage bestowed upon it by Dr. Sun last year. The matter was mentioned to a young Chinamen who was a student at the College at that time, to which he replied, "You Americans, you teach us."

An editorial in a recent number of The Outlook draws comparisons, which are "odorous" between the Suffragist and the Suffragette. We should not allow ourselves to be too easily prejudiced by such articles, especially as we are not in position to understand the conditions with which our English sisters must contend. A prominent Englishman has well said that if an idea is to be gotten into John Bull's head it must be knocked in. We believe it is no mistake to say that no reform has ever been brought about in England except through bloodshed and rioting. Dr. Anna Shaw states that no lives have been lost and no dynamite has been used by the English women, as would be the case were the men doing the rioting. Windowbreaking has been done to attract attention. Some methods of attracting notice is necessary if the women are to receive any, otherwise results such as are shown by the following story would be their only reward. A man who was running for office in a certain district promised to support suffrage for women if the women would use their influence to secure the office for him. This they did by making a house to house canvas and urging the wives of the working men to influence their husbands in his behalf. The office seeker was elected, but when those women who had put him in office tried to gain an audience with him, he was not to be found, nor were they ever successful in meeting him. They could not even get a card to him. Does not that have a familiar sound? Mr. Asquith has done a similar thing. He has made promises, but has not kept the faith. This has been the combined result of "indirect influence," and apropos of such influence the following anecdote well illustrates it. Miss Julia Lathrop has been recently appointed by President Taft at the head of the child welfare bureau at Washington. She is the only woman who has been placed at the head of a bureau in the National Government. She at one time made an attempt to secure the passage of a labor law affecting women and children. She presented to her legislator a petition to which were attached the names of many women. After looking it over, he exclaimed, "My God! Woman, go home and secure the names of men. These might as well be mice."

The following is taken from a speech of Mrs. John Hays Hammond before the National Geographical Society:

By a natural evolution of life woman's work today extends far beyond the home. Not restlessness nor pampered idleness, but necessity has forced her to undertake such service as the work of the Woman's Welfare Department, to protect her home. And where is her home? A noted educator said recently, in addressing a vast federation of women's clubs:

"If your children get into the juvenile courts, then your home extends to that. When the child goes to school, the school becomes a part of your home. If the street before your house is dirty, that is a part of your home concern. If the dairyman poisons your child by impure milk, then the inspection of dairies is a part of your home."

In spite of the fact that we no longer brew nor bake, that our sick are turned over to trained experts, and our infants are brought up by formulae, the old home instinct, that God-given instinct, is still burning in our hearts. Instead of our own household the whole human family now absorbs us.

Gentlemen, we have outgrown our back yards; the public highways and all the environment of a great city—its factories, shops and tenements—are logically our present field of work. Into the dark corners of these places it is woman's keen eye which penetrates. It is woman's patient industry which is ready to sweep and make clean those spots which in the race of competition your man's haste has made you forget.

We realize that your future citizens are in the hands of the women for the making. We nurture not only our own children, but the welfare of every child in the nation is in our concern, because in this country even the newly arrived immigrant is a possible governor or leader. We women in our welfare work meet the men and women of industry in the factory and mine. We help them to better conditions in life. We endeavor to bring about more kindly understanding and sympathy between employers and workers, so that they may arbitrate their differences when the time comes.

Woman has her place in civic life. The responsibility of welfare work will develop and educate her. Her task will be to establish order, peace and righteousness in the commuuity, as she has done for ages in the home.

We hear much in these latter days of woman's drift into the material and practical at the expense of sentiment and domestic life. It is my belief that woman cannot and will not sacrifice upon the altar of these new and widening duties the sweet, solemn responsibilities that bind her to the ancient and honorable faith of womanhood. Rather she brings to the new work all the qualities which have made her the successful mother, wife and home-builder. God made woman the mother in the home. The stress of present time and need is making God's woman a vital factor in civic life. It is the maternal spirit of arbitration extended to the community which will make woman the beneficent and peaceful power welcomed by men to help solve the world problems of today.

This is no surrender of rights already achieved by woman, but a pledge that the old time woman, whom through generations you have learned to rely upon and love, shall not be lost to you, but shall return to you glorified in the dignity of her new strength.

Equal suffrage is just on the eve of breaking over this broadland like a great wave. It now has such impetus that nothing can stop it. Even the indifference of T. R. has been overcome to a degree of enthusiasm on his part, and he always does everything enthusiastically. Lyman Abbott has been its strenuous opponent, but he is gradually being pulled up on the suffrage raft by Teddy although the undertow of prejudice is constantly dragging him back. When we have arrived, the warm advocates of the cause will have one regret—that will be the fact that men like Wendell Philips, William Lloyd Garrison, George William Curtis, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and women like Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Sarah Platt Decker and many others who labored to the point of exhaustion for it, will not be here to share the honors.

Favorable Crop Progress.

Bradstreet's Report says: Record crops of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay and potatoes are indicated by government returns, which are based on conditions as of September 1. Since then corn has made remarkable progress, aided by excellent hot, forcing weather. However, in some sections, in Oklahoma and southern Kansas, the heat has been intense, and as a result some damage is reported, but state-wide rains Thursday night may have ameliorated conditions in the former state. But the main desideratum, absence of frost, buoys confidence in an extraordinary crop, probably 3,000,000,000 bushels, or practically 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the government's preliminary estimate. The plant is now well-nigh safe from frost, though that planted very late will require killing frost to keep off until October 15. Harvesting and threshing of spring wheat has made remarkable progress in the northwest, and the tendency is to jack up figures of yields, now that gathering is virtually over. In fact, it is believed that this year's total wheat crop—spring and winter—will exceed 700,000,000 bushels, and that oats will run above 1,300,000,000 bushels, the government estimates being deemed too low. Plowing for winter wheat is under way, but a serious plague among horses in western Kansas and parts of Nebraska, which has resulted in the death of many animals, is handicapping operations.

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is just what it is represented to be, a medicine compounded especially for nervous diseases, such as fits, spasms, St. Vitus' dance, convulsions and epilepsy. These diseases frequently lead to insanity or cause weak minds. Dr. Miles' Nervine has proven most effective in relieving these dreaded maladies.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

"Granting divorces:

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

"Changing the law of descent or succession:

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

"Exempting property from taxation:

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 1. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Article IX.

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE CONTESTS AT CHICAGO

(Continued from first page)

from start to finish, that the proceedings were fair and just throughout, the majority patient and long suffering in their conduct toward the minority, and that the nominees were fairly and honestly chosen, and are deserving of the support of the whole party as the choice of a majority of the convention.

Let me, for a brief space of time, consider the principal grievances set up by Mr. Roosevelt's supporters as instances of fraud and unfairness sufficient to justify their refusal to abide by the action of the majority.

First of all, and of peculiar interest to Pennsylvanians, was the charge that George W. Newcomer fraudulently and unfairly was permitted to sit instead of Samuel A. Kendall, as alternate for Allen F. Cooper, a delegate from the twenty-third congressional district, who by reason of sickness was unable to attend the convention, and that Mr. Roosevelt had thus been "robbed and cheated" of a vote rightfully his own. As a matter of fact, Mr. Newcomer was the regular accredited alternate for Mr. Cooper, so certified by the secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania long before Mr. Cooper became sick. I do not know just how these certifications are made, whether on the basis of the respective votes of delegates and alternates or alphabetically, or how; but I do know that they are made systematically and according to some rule. Every alternate from a district is primarily accredited as alternate for a particular delegate, and in case of the latter's absence must be first called before the other alternate is allowed to take any part in the proceedings. For example, Charles A. Grady was certified as alternate for Mr. Griest, while Charles S. Whitson was certified as my alternate. In case of Mr. Griest's absence from the convention Mr. Grady would have had the first opportunity to take his place, while in case of my absence Mr. Whitson would have first had such right. Now, Mr. Newcomer had been certified by the proper authorities long before the convention met as Mr. Cooper's alternate and was consequently entitled to vote in his place during the latter's absence, just as Kendall would have been entitled to vote had Berkeley, the other delegate from that district been absent. Furthermore, no injury nor harm was done Mr. Roosevelt by this action, for Mr. Newcomer voted as the regular delegate. Mr. Cooper, would have done had he been present, and thus the alternate was truly representative of his delegate and his constituents. Though a great "howdy-do" was made over this incident by malcontents in the convention who, in a disorderly manner, made the hall ring with cries of robbery and fraud, it is but just to state that no less a person than Hon. Robert K. Young, a Roosevelt delegate to the convention and the present Republican candidate for State treasurer and a gentleman of the highest honor and integrity, admitted to me before the close of the convention that their position had been based on a misapprehension and that the action of the convention in that respect had been right.

Next the cry was that it was unfair for the 72 delegates on the temporary roll of the convention whose seats were contested before the committee on credentials to act as judges in their own cases. None of the persons who so loudly proclaim this truism apparently even read Senator Root's ruling as temporary chairman, or learned what was decided on this point. He expressly decided that no delegate whose seat was contested could vote in his own case, or in any case the disposition of which involved his seat in the convention, but permitted him to perform his duty as a sitting delegate in all other respects until his contest was decided. This, he showed, was in accordance with the rules laid down in Robert's Rules of Order and Cushing's Manual and with the rules of Congress, where Mr. Crisp not only exercised his rights as a Member but acted as Speaker of the House all the while that a contest was pending against him, except that as to his own particular contest, he took no part. The same rule has been in force in every Republican or Democratic convention ever assembled. It was the rule when Mr. Roosevelt was nominated in 1904 and when he insisted upon the nomination of Mr. Taft in 1908. It was the same rule which was enforced at the Flinn Republican State convention at Harrisburg and the Democratic national convention at Baltimore. The South Dakota delegation at Baltimore, which was unseated when the permanent roll was made up, voted, as I am informed, for Parker instead of Bryan for temporary chairman, and Mr. Diller, of this county, against whom a contest had been filed by Mr. Knox, while it was still pending and before it was withdrawn, voted for Bryan for temporary chairman and later voted to unseat the Clark delegates from South Dakota, who were on the temporary roll, and seat the Wilson delegates in their places. Any other rule would lead to rank absurdity. All Mr. Pickle and Mr. Wenger would have needed to have done to nullify the vote at the primary election, had Mr. Roosevelt's contention in this respect been adopted, would have been to file a contest against Mr. Griest and myself, just as was done, admittedly without a shadow of justification, against 160 other delegates, and our hands would have been effectually tied. Under such a rule as demanded by Mr. Roosevelt's supporters viz, that the delegates whose seats were contested should take absolutely no part in the convention until after the contests were decided, a minority could always defeat a majority; for if, say, out of 1,000 delegates, one candidate had 600 delegates and the other only 400, the latter could easily win by filing 201 contests against his opponent, which would reduce the latter's vote in the convention to 399, and thus give the minority control.

And, as Senator Root pointed out, as a climax of absurdity, by each side filing a contest against every delegate opposing it no business could be done at all, for no one would be left who could organize the convention under such a preposterous plan. As a matter of fact, no delegate acted as judge or jury in his own case, and the records prove it. When the roll call was demanded on the ninth Alabama contest neither of the two contested delegates voted. When the contest over Arizona's six delegates at large was being heard not one of them was permitted to vote. When the vote was had on the California fourth district case neither Tryon nor Meyerfield, whose seats were in dispute, was allowed to cast his vote. When the right of the eight delegates at large from Washington to their seats in the convention was being tried not one of these delegates whose seats were thus questioned was permitted to take any part in the contest. In view of these facts, it is well to remember that there are other commandments besides the eighth, and that no amount of self-assumed virtue or loudly proclaimed self-righteousness gives anyone the right to lie or bear false witness against his neighbor, even if he be a political opponent.

And now as to the decision of the contests themselves. It will be remembered that 254 contests were filed with the national committee; that two weeks were given to their consideration and the public press permitted to be present at the hearings. Of these, 19 were decided in favor of Mr. Roosevelt and 233 in favor of Mr. Taft. Of the 238 contests filed on Mr. Roosevelt's behalf 161 were so flagrantly without merit and so fraudulently instituted that they were thrown out unanimously. Every Roosevelt member of the committee had been publicly supported and abetted by McHarg, Dixon, McCormick, and other Roosevelt managers. It was subsequently publicly admitted that these leaders knew all along that there was absolutely no merit in any of these contests, and that they had been instituted only for "psychological effect." There is an old maxim in law, "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus"—"False in one, false in all." Why should the unsupported word of men who filed and pressed 161 fake contests admittedly without any merit be taken against the statement, backed up by proof, of men who were guilty of no such trickery, as to the remaining 72 contests, which were relied on as being sufficient to gain control of the convention?

The committee on credentials, chosen not by the temporary chairman nor by the national committee, but made up of one delegate from each State, selected by the delegation from each State—the member from Pennsylvania being Mr. Lex Mitchell, a Roosevelt supporter—sat for 55 hours, practically continuously, heard everything that anybody wanted to say, examined the evidence submitted to the national committee, and heard any new evidence which either party desired to present, and wrote separate reports on each contest, setting forth not only the decision arrived at by the majority, but the facts or reasons supporting such decision. The minority reports, for the most part, gave no reasons nor facts justifying a reversal of the action of the national committee, but, simply, except in a few instances, recommended the seating of the contestants, without explaining why they recommended such action, and in the few cases in which reasons were introduced they proved, to an unbiased mind, wholly unconvincing.

According to my recollection a roll call was demanded by Mr. Roosevelt's supporters in only four cases, viz: Ninth district Alabama, two delegates; Arizona, at large, six delegates; fourth district California, two delegates; and, I think, Washington, at large, eight delegates. The Roosevelt leaders apparently considered these four their strongest cases, for they permitted all the rest to be decided viva voce, though they could have demanded a roll call on every one.

The facts in each of these cases were, briefly, as follows:

The contest in the ninth Alabama district depended upon whether a member of the Republican district executive committee could personally withdraw a resignation given by him to a fellow committeeman to present to the committee in case he should not be present, before it was presented to or acted upon by the committee—as to which there can not be two honest opinions—and, also, as to whether the chairman of the district committee had the power to fill vacancies in the committee caused by death or removal from the district. The chairman, in support of this power, or authority, presented a minute of the committee conferring this privilege upon him, but an inspection of the resolution or minute containing it showed that it was crowded in at the end of another resolution, written in different handwriting and of different color from the rest of the record, and was evidently inserted at a later date.

The majority of the committee denied that any such resolution had been adopted. It was admitted that, if the resolution giving the chairman such authority was spurious, the Roosevelt contestants had absolutely no standing, for the convention which elected them was, in such case, called by a minority of the committee two months after the legally called and constituted convention had selected the delegates whose seats were contested. The member of the committee on credentials from Wisconsin, who was a La Follette supporter, filed a special report, which was concurred in by the member from Idaho, who was a Roosevelt supporter, in which he stated that, after examining the resolution and the testimony with reference to it, he was not satisfied that it had ever been adopted by the committee; in other words, that the alleged resolution was a falsification of the record, if not a forgery. The ballot on this case showed 605 in favor of the seated delegates to 464 for the contestants and 9 (including the 2 delegates whose seats were contested) absent or not voting, or a clear majority for the sitting delegates of 141, and a majority of 71, leaving out altogether the other 70 delegates whose seats were contested in other districts.

In Arizona, as the congressional district embraces the whole State, all the delegates, six in number, were selected at large by the State convention, just as was done in Pennsylvania. There was, however, no State-wide primary, but each district could decide for itself whether it would select the delegates to the State convention by committee, convention, or primary. In Maricopa County the majority of the county committee, with whom was lodged the decision of the matter, decided against holding a primary. The minority of the committee who were supporters of Mr. Roosevelt, without any warrant or authority of law, called a county primary, which was participated in practically by no persons but Roosevelt supporters, and, consequently, resulted in an overwhelming majority in that county in his favor. The primary under the circumstances was wholly without warrant of law and was entitled to no more weight than a newspaper straw vote—nay, not as much, for no one took part in it but the Roosevelt wing of the party. Even without counting the delegates from Maricopa County, Mr. Taft had a clear majority of the delegates to the State convention. Twenty-five out of the ninety-three delegates to the State convention bolted and elected the contesting delegates to the national convention. The situation was about the same as if the anti-Flinn delegates to the last Republican State convention at Harrisburg had bolted and sent a rival delegation to contest 12 seats of the delegates at large from this State. The convention sustained the action of the committee on credentials by a vote of 564 to 497 (17 delegates, including those from Arizona, not voting,) a majorty of 67, and a majority without counting the other 66 delegates whose seats were contested in other districts.

The question raised by the contest in the fourth district of California was whether the State of California could, by law, abrogate or nulify the rules of the National Republican Party and force upon it, against its will and settled practice, the odious unit rule. Since 1876 the unit rule has had no place in Republican national conventions. The contest was waged then and decided in favor of district representation—that is, that each congressional district shall have the right to choose its own delegates, who shall represent the Republican voters of that particular district, irrespective of the rest of the State. In other words, that the unit of representation in the national convention shall be the congressional district and not the State. This is unquestionably in accord with real popular government. The subject was fought over again in 1880, when Gen. Grant would have been nominated had the unit rule been upheld; and it was decided, finally and beyond future question, that to compel the delegates from a congressional district to vote against their preferences because a majority in the whole State was opposed to them was un-Republican and would not be tolerated. A Republican convention never has witnessed scenes like those enacted at Baltimore, where a delegate would rise and go through the farce of announcing his preference for President, only to have the chairman direct his vote to be cast contrary to his wishes by reason of the enforcement of the unit rule. In conformity with this well-settled practice, the call of the national committee under which the convention was held expressly provided "that in no State shall an election be so held as to prevent the delegates from any congressional district and their alternates being selected by the Republican electors of that district." The Legislature of California, however subsequently passed a law providing for a State-wide preferential primary, at which the district delegates, as well as the delegates at large, might express their presidential preferences, and might also, but were not compelled to do so, agree to vote for the presidential candidate receiving the highest vote throughout the State. H. H. Tyron and Morris Meyerfeld, Jr., who were candidates for delegates to the national convention from the fourth congressional district, expressed their preference for Mr. Taft, but did not agree to be bound by the State-wide preferential vote. There were 26 delegates to be elected, 22 of whom were named as representing their respective congressional districts and 4 in the State at large. In the State-wide primary, at which the names of all the delegates appeared on the ticket, Mr. Roosevelt received a very large majority, just as he did in Pennsylvania, but in the fourth congressional district the Taft delegates above named received 10,867 and 10,531 votes, respectively, as against 10,240 and 12,209 cast for the Roosevelt delegates for that district, viz, Charles S. Wheeler and P. Bancroft, respectively.

The Roosevelt supporters contended that under the law of California, because Mr. Roosevelt had carried the State-preferential primary by a large majority, he was entitled to all 26 of the California votes, even though the voters of the fourth congressional district had cast more votes for the Taft delegates from that district than for the Roosevelt delegates; thus, in effect, enforcing a unit rule which nullified the vote of the fourth congressional district. Had the same rule applied in Pennsylvania, my colleague and myself would have been ousted from the national convention and our opponents, who received less than one-half the number of votes cast for us, would have been seated as delegates. The convention decided that this could not be done against the protests of the delegates from that district; that, while the Legislature of California could impose any law it saw fit to enact upon the several political parties within its borders, so far as concerned purely State polities, it could not force the adoption of such law upon political parties in other States and in the Nation at large contrary to the established rules of those political bodies; that a voluntary political national party could refuse to have its actions circumscribed, its conduct governed, and its rules and laws set aside by the mandate of any particular State; in other words, that the Legislature of California could not dictate to the Republicans of the whole Nation what the basis or unit of representation should be in their national conventions. This is sound Republican doctrine. To hold otherwise would be to permit or allow the law of the Democratic Party to be forcibly incorporated into Republican Party policy.

With reference to the contest over the eight delegates at large from Washington, that is admitted if there was no Statewide primary. The delegates at large were elected at a State convention, composed of delegates who were selected by county committees, county conventions, or county primaries, as the proper party authority—that is, the county committees of the respective districts determined. As a matter of interest, it is only fair to state that a majority of the State delegates who were elected by county primaries favored Mr. Taft. In King County, in which the city of Seattle is situated, the county committee decided against electing the delegates by primary, as under the law they had the right to do. A minority of the committee, who were supporters of Mr. Roosevelt, disregarding its action, called an unauthorized and unwarranted county primary. The Taft and La Follette supporters took no part in this illegal primary, and, consequently, Mr. Roosevelt received an overwhelming majority of the vote. To show that the rank and file the party paid no heed to the primary as wholly unauthorized by law, it is only neccessary to state that Mr. Roosevelt received at this primary only 5,000 votes out of a normal Republican vote of 75,000, or less than 7 per cent of the Republican strength in that county. At the state convention Mr. Taft had a small majority of the delegates. It was learned, however, that the Roosevelt following were threatening to storm the convention and take forcible possession of the hall. The State committee blocked this plan by printing tickets of

(Continued on page 7)

THE REPUBLICAN.

Bellefonte, Pa., September 19, 1912

CHARLES E. DORWORTH - Ed. & Pro.

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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President.
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

For Vice President
JAMES S. SHERMAN.

State Treasurer.
Robert K. Young.

Auditor General
A. W. Powell.

Congress-at-Large,
Fred E. Lewis,
Arthur R. Rupley,
John M. Morin,
Anderson M. Walters.

Congress,
Charles E. Patton.

Assembly,
C. L. Gramley.

All the candidates for office are grangers—this week.

Would William Jennings Bryan contribute $1000 to Woodrow Wilson for any other reason than to clinch William J's grip on the White House in the event Wilson is elected. Bryan has always contended that when men give big sums as campaign contributions they in fact buy something from the recipient.

Let's see. September 16th was the date fixed by Roosevelt for the complete disappearance of the Republican ticket. May we be spared membership in the Ananias club if we venture the assertion that the Colonel seems to have got mixed in his dates.

Governor Wilson is against the renomination of Governor Dix in New York because Governor Dix is some other man's man. Wilson wants a man nominated who will be Wilson's man. Most persons would be content with owning the White House. Wilson wants to own the White House and also a few State Capitols.

The Hon. James Gleason, of Clearfield, the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district, is preaching to his fellow Democrats that now is the time for everybody to stand together. The Hon. James wasn't preaching this doctrine when a few months ago he knocked out Dorsey Gingery, a Democrat, in Clearfield County.

FACTS

We respectfully invite the attention of every reader of "The Republican" to the article in this issue giving the address of William H. Keller before the Republican County Committee of Lancaster County. Mr. Keller is a former Centre Countian. Regardless of political affiliations, everybody who knows Will Keller will at once accept what he says as founded upon truth and honesty. A man held in the very highest esteem, a lawyer prominent in his natie county as well as in Lancaster, his version of how the several contests were determined at Chicago commands a respectful hearing and careful consideration. Mr. Keller was a delegate to the Chicago convention Hoping for party success rather than the personal triumph of either Taft or Roosevelt he cast his vote for Justice Hughes. Being on the ground he was in position to observe exactly how the several contests were decided. Just what these contests were and what were their merits Mr. Keller sets forth, clearly and without bias. His address is a plain recital of facts. What Mr. Keller says will appeal to the man who honestly believes that Roosevelt was not accorded a square deal at Chicago.

"THE LITTLE MINISTER."

It would be presumptuous on our part to say what the United Brethren conference at Windber will or should do in regard to returning Rev. C. W. Winey to his pastorate in Bellefonte. By his splendid work as pastor of the Bellefonte United Brethren church he has won for himself an enviable place in the affections of the people here. If he should be assigned to another charge his leaving would be attended with the sincere regret of a host of admiring friends. Because of the good he has done and the good he still can do here it is the earnest hope of one of those who have learned to admire him that Mr. Winey will be returned to Bellefonte.

Read "The Republican" $1 a year.

THE RIGHT PREVAILS

The Republican State Committee has been called to meet tomorrow to name presidential electors on the Republican ticket who favor President Taft. These electors take the place of those named some months ago and who since that time have declared that even though elected in the Taft column they would vote for Roosevelt in the electoral college.

The adjustment of the trying situation is gratifying to Republicans and should be commended by the Roosevelt followers. If the latter are sincere in their declaration that they want all to have an equal chance they must at once approve the proposition to have every elector in the Taft column withdraw unless he is willing to vote for Taft. The wonder is that the Roosevelt forces did not take the initiative in insisting that the twenty or more Roosevelt men withdraw from the Taft electoral column. On the contrary, we find that these twenty or more electors remained in the Taft column up to the very last minute, and then withdrew only at the command of another. The natural inference is that they are not only not opposed to but responsive to bossism in its most aggravated form.

We desire to call attention to the fact that throughout the controversy over the matter of electors in Pennsylvania the Taft forces have conducted themselves in a manner which is in striking contrast to their rivals. Their course has been manly and honorable. They maintained that the friends of Taft had the right to vote for electors honestly favoring Taft. They at the same time conceded this same right to the Roosevelt people in having a ticket made up of electors honestly favoring Roosevelt. The contention of Taft's friends in Pennsylvania was that the fight should be out in the open, each side standing squarely upon its own feet. When public sentiment in support of this contention finally reached overwhelming proportions Roosevelt managers consented to withdraw their electors from the Taft column. It is significant that such withdrawals were not agreed to so long as there was any chance for Roosevelt electors to remain on the Taft ticket and thereby receive support from both Republican factions. It may be that Colonel Roosevelt was not in sympathy with this scheme to parade as Roosevelt electors in one column and as Taft electors in another. If so his lack of sympathy was equalled by a lack of energy in making it known.

Regardless of their differences over matters political, people in general like to see everybody get a square deal. They are quick to resent what on its face is an attempt to deceive by sailing under false colors. The Roosevelt managers in Pennsylvania have hurt their own cause by their efforts to deprive the friends of Taft of the right to vote for the President. It is conceded upon many sides that the Roosevelt tide has been on the wane in the last four weeks. One reason for this is the gradual awakening of business men and wage earners to the vital importance of preventing the election o Wilson as President and supplanting protection with free trade. There is a gradual but steadily growing belief that the importance of saving the tariff far outweighs that of personal differences or preference between Taft or Roosevelt. The country is slowly but surely coming to the realization that to continue the factionalism in the Republican ranks means certain triumph for the Democratic party. Democratic control at Washington means that the tariff is to be destroyed and that gray-haired veterans of the Civil war are to be denied the meagre pensions they now receive.

If the election in November meant merely the gratification of seeing some particular person chosen President it would mean but little to the people in general who that person might be. The personality of the one elected is, however, of minor importance. The principles the person elected represents are the things which count. President Taft stands squarely for protection. With anything like united party support he will be re-elected and with him there will be a Republican Congress. A Republican President upholding protection, and behind him a Republican Congress, means business prosperity during the next four years. The country is now on the verge of a business boom the like of which has not been witnessed in the past. The tremendous crop foreshadows wonderful prosperity unless conditions at Washington be such that good times will be blighted and nipped in the bud.

Governor Wilson if elected President would be compelled to at once establish free trade. If he is elected President it may be accepted as reasonably certain that there will also be a Democratic Congress. Then free trade will have full sway. Business will become disturbed. Manufacturers will be forced to close their factories and shops or place their employes on starvation wages in order to compete with foreign trade. The prospective business boom will give way to business stagnation, and the worst feature about it will be that no matter how sorry everybody may be there will be no possible chance to change matters for four long years to come.

The result in Maine shows that with the Republicans united Wilson would have about as much chance of election as a grasshopper would have in upsetting an elephant. The Republicans in Maine, by working together, recaptured the State from the Democrats who had triumphed there as recently as two years ago. Maine is no different from any other State. Were Roosevelt not in the field today there would be no question about Republican victory in November. He alone stands in the way of the triumph of the party which has so signally honored him in the past. Wilson is banking on Roosevelt to make possible Democratic victory. It is a safe bet that were Roosevelt to offer to withdraw the very first man to raise objections would be none other than Governor Wilson. This fact, alone, should be sufficient to make every Republican pause and consider. The time to consider is before and not after election day.

Important Notice.

A committee from the Woman's Club will collect newspapers and magazines, the proceeds from the sale of which shall go to the fund set apart for the benefit of the hospital. A room has been secured from Mrs. James Harris over the Potter—Hoy Hardware Store, in which the papers will be stored until a carload is collected. The key to the room will hang in the Potter—Hoy store and must be returned there after the door is locked.

Mrs. Harris generously gave the room free of rent, so that the sum for the hospital may not be diminished. Will not the towns-people be willing to deliver the papers and magazines to this room and thus save further expenditure.

Please save newspapers, magazines, writing paper, wrapping paper, old telephone directories, programs, posters, catalogues, old letters, pasteboard boxes, flour bags, time tables, etc. The magazines must be separated from the newspapers and tied with twine strong enough to bear their weight. Books count as magazines but the stiff covers must be taken off.

If any one finds it to be impossible to deliver the papers, please call one of the three chairmen, Mrs. L. H. Gettig, Bell telephone, or Mrs. J. L. Kilpatrick and Mrs. Galer Morrison, on the Commercial phone, to make arrangements. If a telephone is not available send a postal. Offices, stores, homes, churches, Sunday schools, post offices, railroad offices, telephone offices, hotels, news stands, schools, Court House, printing offices, and factories can all help. Some effort may be necessary, but if everybody contributes his or her share, the returns will more than repay. The money raised last year was used to place electric stoves on two of the floors of the hospital and furnishing the electricity for the same, thus saving many steps for the overworked nurses.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE,
Bellefonte Woman's Club.

What is a Herring?

What is a herring? This is the urgent question with which the Treasury Department at Washington wrestled last week. After authoritatively deciding several months ago that a hen is a bird, Acting Secretary Curtis is now called upon to draw the line sharply in the family of fishes. Customs revenue for the government hangs on the decision.

The tariff act imposes a duty of ½ cent a pound on herring, while fish in tins must pay 30 per cent ad valorem. The Customs Court has decided that herring, whether or not in tins, is entitled to the lower rate of ½ cent a pound. The question is, are sprats, sardines and other fishes of the same family herring?

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WILSON WOULD REPEAL ALL PROTECTIVE TARIFF LAWS.

The following is taken from an address delivered by Professor Woodrow Wilson before the tariff board in 1882, showing his view then on the question of the tariff and the distinct announcement of his position as a free trader, opposed to all tariffs except merely for the purpose of raising revenue:

"But the danger of imposing protective duties is that when the policy is once embarked upon it cannot be easily receded from. Protection is nothing more than a bounty, and when we offer bounties to manufacturers they will enter into industries and build up interests and when at a later day we seek to overthrow this protective tariff we must hurt somebody and of course there is objection. They will say, 'Thousands of men will be thrown out of employment and hundreds of people will lose their capital.' This seems very plausible; but I maintain that manufacturers are made better manufacturers whenever they are thrown upon their own resources and left to the natural competition of trade."

* * * * * * *

"Protection also hinders commerce immensely. The English people do not send as many goods to this country as they would if the duties were not so much and in that way there is a restriction of commerce and we are building up manufactories here at the expense of commerce. We are holding ourselves aloof from foreign countries in effect and saying, 'We are sufficient to ourselves; we wish to trade, not with England, but with each other.' I maintain that it is not only a pernicious system, but a corrupt system.

"By Commissioner Garland:

"Q. Are you advocating the repeal of all tariff laws?

"A. Of all protective tariff laws; of establishing a tariff for revenue merely. It seems to me very absurd to maintain that we shall have free trade between different portions of this country and at the same time shut ourselves out from free communication with other producing countries of the world. If it is necessary to impose restrictive duties on goods brought from abroad it would seem to me as a matter of logic, necessary to impose similar restrictions on goods taken from one state of this Union to another. That follows as a necessary consequence; there is no escape from it."

HAS CHANGED AS CANDIDATE

Woodrow Wilson's Speeches Now Those of Office Seeker.

Scattered among the platitudes of Dr. Wilson's speech of acceptance are some truths. None is more significant than this:

"We stand in the presence of an awakened nation, impatient of partisan make believe."

Following which he makes believe that he is telling the voters of the country his position on the campaign issues. No one has yet been able to determine from a reading of the speech precisely what that position is. Some slight enlightenment comes from time to time in his later utterances, like, for example, the declaration the other day that Tammany is to be safe from his assaults; but none of it is satisfying.

Dr. Wilson, in the preconvention days, was represented to the country as a scholarly gentleman, too lofty of mind to practice the wiles of the professional politician, too earnest in the cause of good government to be aught but frank and fearless in his expression, too unselfish to put private ambition above the public weal, too idealistic in character to truckle to the forces of evil in the nation.

But how singularly he has masked all of these qualities since William Jennings Bryan forced his nomination at Baltimore.

There is no difference, save in the purity of the English, between his speeches and the speeches of the professional office seeker of the worst period in American politics. He steps pussy footed over all the large questions of the day. He exhibits a suspiciously broad tolerance for all elements in the body politic, even the elements which, to nominate him, Bryan found it expedient to denounce by name in the convention. There is none of the rugged frankness of utterance that characterized his writings in the days before he was inoculated with the virus of political ambition. He is proving over apt as an advanced student of practical politics.

It is not a pleasant nor a heartening exhibition he makes of himself. The right minded citizen can feel nothing but sadness in contemplating a man of education and culture so intent upon partisan and personal victory that he sacrifices those ideals of truth and honesty for which he has always stood to fawn upon and honeyfugle the voters.

Dr. Wilson as a candidate is not in character with the Dr. Wilson that was pictured to us prior to the Baltimore convention. This "awakened nation, impatient of partisan make believe," detects the difference.

NEW BAGGAGE CHECK

Pennsylvania Railroad Devises Plan to Lessen Number of Errors.

A new baggage check, embodying a number of unique features which are expected to lessen the number of errors and complaints, has just been placed in service by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The duplicate portion of the new check is provided with spaces in which are printed a number of the principal "bad order" conditions in which baggage is frequently received for checking. A check, on being delivered to a passenger, will be perforated to show whether the piece of baggage is a trunk, suit case or valise, fibre case, or tool chest. Another perforation will show the condition in which it was received, whether the bottom, side, top or end is broken, lock or handle broken, hinges loose, old or worn, or whether the piece of baggage is open. In this way the duplicate check will contain a full description of the condition of the baggage when received for shipment.

The number on the tag portion of the check is placed at the bottom, while on the duplicate portion it is printed at the top, so that the two can be readily matched when making delivery of baggage.

It is expected that with the use of this new form of check the liability of mismatching numbers will be minimized, the delivery of baggage expedited, and the number of claims greatly reduced.

HEADS G. A. R.

Judge Beers Chosen Commander—Next Encampment at Dayton.

With the election of Judge Alfred B. Beers of Bridgeport, Conn., as commander-in-chief for the ensuing year and the placing of the selection of the next encampment city in the hands of the administrative council, the 46th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic officially ended last Friday at Los Angeles, Cal. The council of administration held a session and discussed the matter of 1913 encampment city. Dayton, O., was selected.

The officers elected were: Commander-in-chief, Judge Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport, Conn.; senior vice commander-in-chief, H. Z. Osborne, Los Angeles; junior vice commander-in-chief, Americus Wheedon, Louisville, Ky.; chaplain-in-chief, the Rev. George Lovejoy, Boston; surgeon-general, Dr. L. L. Whitaker, San Antonio, Tex.; quartermaster-general, C. D. R. Stowitz, Buffalo, N. Y. (re-elected.) Judge Beers was selected on the first ballot. His only opponent was William R. Warner, commander of the Department of Ohio. After his election as commander-in-chief Judge Beers named Henry J. Seely of Bridgeport, Conn., as adjutant-general.

In recognition of his services to the G. A. R., during his term of office, retiring Commander-in-Chief Trimble was presented with a handsome diamond-studded badge valued at more than $1,000.

Revoked Their Licenses.

Judge W. N. Seibert, of Perry county, a brother of Dr. J. L. Seibert, of Bellefonte, has taken drastic action to enforce the law against the sale of liquor to a person of known intemperate habits at New Bloomfield. A resident of Newport was fatally injured recently by a fall while intoxicated, having purchased liquor after warnings had been given. As a result, D. R. Thomas and G. B. Dunmire, who kept the two hotels in Newport, were fined $250 and costs, and their licenses were taken away. Ten days hence licenses will be issued to the owners of the hotel buildings and meanwhile the town will be "dry."

Antoine Deloria, Postmaster at Garden, Mich., knows the exact facts when he speaks of the curative value of Foley Kidney Pills, as a great remedy for kidney trouble and a good many of his neighbors were cured by Foley Kidney Pills. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Bellefonte Markets.

Corrected by the John Meese store.

Eggs, per dozen	.25
Butter, per pound	.28

Bellefonte Grain Market.

Corrected by Gamble, Gheen & Co.

Wheat, white or mixed	.90
Wheat, red	.86
Corn, shelled (per bu.)	.80
Corn, ears, (per bu.)	.80
Oats, (per bu.)	.40
Rye, (per bu.)	.70
Barley, (per bu.)	.60
Buckwheat, (per bu.)	.55

The Old Days.

Some years ago—it was in the good old days—a Pittsburgh worker went to Harrisburg and asked for a job as doortender.

"I don't want much," he said, "but I need this job."

The party boss agreed that he was entitled to some consideration.

"Find a door without a doortender and you can have it," were the big man's instructions.

The worker looked around for several days and then reported.

"I can't find a door without plenty of doortenders."

"Not one door?"

"Nary door. Guess I'll go home."

"Wait a bit," said the boss. "You have been a good party worker. I'll have a door cut for you."—Pittsburgh Post.

Still Worse.

Penelope—It's dreadful! Papa wants me to marry a man I have never seen.
Perdita—That's nothing. My father wants me to marry a man I have seen.

Penny-A-Word Column.

WANTED—White pine wood. Write or inquire of P. B. Crider & Son, Bellefonte, Pa.,

FOR SALE—Good rubber-tire top buggy; in first class condition; is almost new. Inquire of Dr. E. S. Dorworth, Bellefonte Pa.

FOR SALE—Nice ten room house; about two acres, good mall orchard; one-fourth mile from Howard. Address C. M. MUFFLY, Howard, Pa.

LOST—A small Masonic pin was lost on Tuesday evening, somewhere between Thomas Street and the Post Office. The finder will be rewarded on returning same to "The Republican" office.

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS—Either sex, earn $12.50 per 100. Giving away free packages Blumer's Perfumed Laundry Starch. All or spare time. Dept. K. J. 3488 Lincoln Ave., Chicago.

GROCERY FOR SALE—An established grocery store in Bellefonte is for sale. Prospective purchasers who mean business may learn full particulars by inquiring at or communicating with "The Republican" office.

HORSE FOR SALE—Splendid driving horse, between 5 and 6 years, light bay, good condition, safe driver, not afraid of automobiles. Call or address,
W. B. TOLBERT,
Fleming, Pa.

FOR SALE—Six good horses, range in weight from 1100 to 1400; good for all purposes; farm or team. Inquire of F. H. Clemson, Bell Telephone, Stormstown, Pa. Or D. B. Mattern Commercial Phone, Stormstown, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR—Will be open for position September 1st. Trustworthy, sober, careful driver and repairer. Private family preferred. Any make. Only those in need of permanent man need reply. Will furnish best references. Terms to suit. Address A. A. BERRY, Flemington, Pa., Box 24.

RESULTS TELL

There Can Be No Doubt About the Results in Bellefonte.

Results tell the tale.
All doubt is removed.
The testimony of a Bellefonte citizen
Can be easily investigated.
What better proof can be had?

Mrs. John Eckel, 118 W. Lamb St., Bellefonte, Pa., says: "I used two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from Green's Pharmacy Co. and can say that they have been of greater benefit to me than all the other kidney medicines I have ever taken. I suffered from dull, nagging backaches and I always felt tired and languid. Dizzy spells and headaches also annoyed me and stooping or lifting caused sharp, twinges throughout my body. I was restless at night and had no strength or energy to attend to my housework. Soon after I began using Doan's Kidney Pill, I improved and it was not long before I was in good health. I cheerfully recommend Doan's Kidney Pills in return for the benefit they brought me." (Statement given October 21, 1907.)

Permanent relief. On November 25, 1909 when Mrs. Eckel was interviewed she said: "I willingly confirm my former endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills. Since using them I have had no return of kidney complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorder Francis Speer has recorded the following real estate transfers.

Mary J. Wian et al, to William D. Shope premises in Centre Hall; $190.

E. H. Auman et al, admrs, to C. W. Heckman, premises in Potter township; $2700.

S. C. Benford et ux, to John A. Erb, premises in Philipsburg; $725.

Eliza Moore et al, to S. C. Bower, 126 acres in Howard township; $200.

John L. Holmes et al, to M. O. Hoy, lot in Ferguson township; $300.

Elizabeth Strickland to Clara M. McCallion, tract in Howard township; $2.

Clara McCallion to A. R. Strickland, tract in Howard township; $1.

B. M. Strickland to A. R. Strickland, lot in Howard township; $1.

Lillie Dale et al, to Blanche Musser, et al, 92 acres in College township; $4535.62.

G. Fred Musser, trustee to Olive E. Miller, premises in Spring township; $732.

Alice S. Hunt et ux, to Alice Mattley, lot in Philipsburg Boro; $1.

Alice Mattley et baron, to Citizen's B & L. Assoc., lot in Philipsburg; $1000.

Joseph W. Harvey et ux, to Oscar M. Bowersox, premises in State College; $4450.

Catherine Ann Bail to Candace Crossmyer, 4 acres in Boggs township; $1.

Martha J. Furl et al to Clara E. Bottorf, 19 acres in Boggs township; $1.

Mrs. J. N. Hill, Homer, Ga., has used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for years, and says she always recommends it to her friends. "It never fails to cure our coughs and colds and prevents croup. We have five children and always give them Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for a cold, and they are all soon well. We would not be without it in our house." Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Read "The Republican" $1 a year in advance.

The County at a Glance.

Howard.

Mrs. W. L. Cooke and Mrs. Kate Bechdel spent a day at the Grangers picnic.

Mrs. Bennison and Mrs. Wensel are spending several days at the Grangers picnic at Centre Hall this week.

Miss Zona Scott, after visiting several weeks with friends in Howard, left for her home in Cleveland on Tuesday.

Miss Lulu Schenck spent Snnday with her classmate, Miss Mable Long, at Centre Hall, and while there took in the picnic.

Rev. and Mrs. Owen Hicks, of DuBois, are visiting for several weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kline.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr and children, of Altoona, are visiting this week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. T Weirick.

Miss Maude Mayes, of Lemont, visited this week at the home of her brother and sister, J. Will Mayes and Mrs. Mokle, respectively.

Mrs. Elmer Ertle, son Herbert and daughter Jennie, of Lock Haven, and daughter Lulu, of Pittsfield, Mass., visited here several days last week.

D. W. Schnarr has moved his household goods to Osceola. He went to Bellefonte where he was transferred as watchman on one of the P. R. R. crossings.

J. L. Gardner and family, who recently moved to Altoona, have removed their household goods back to this place and will locate here no doubt permanently, as they find city life is not preferable to country life.

Charles Lucas took advantage of the ten-day excursion to Niagara Falls and spent last week in that vicinity. There is a rumor that he was married while on this vacation, but to the truth of this statement we cannot certify.

A. D. Albert, secretary of the 45th. Regimental Association of Pennsylvania, now located in Washington, D. C., stopped off on Tuesday afternoon between trains to talk with two of his 45th Regiment Co. D, friends, H. C. Holter and W. H. Neff.

Three of our young ladies departed on Monday for college, namely, Misses Jennie Kane and Gertrude Thomas, for Albright College, at Myerstown, and Miss Nelle Weber, for Comb's Conservatory, at Philadelphia, where she will teach.

John Weber has a smile on his face and it seems as though he was running his auto faster since his wife presented him with a fine boy last week. Another boy arrived this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Swan. Mr. Swan is the bookkeeper for Anderson & Bros.

Pine Grove Mills.

Most of the seeding is done.

This section is well represented at Grange Park this week.

Mrs. Samuel Grenoble and Mrs. C. J. Trostle are among the sick.

Henry L. Dale was an over-Sunday visitor with friends at Fairbrook.

Oliver Gibboney, of Saulsburg, mixed business with pleasure in town last Friday.

T. C. Cronover has finally decided to rebuild on the burned site. W. B. Ward has the job.

Sheep dogs killed seven of G. B. McFry's sheep and badly mutilated a number of others.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Martz, of Cleveland, Ohio, are visiting with their many Centre County friends.

Mrs. Curt Meyers and daughter, Eveline, spent Sunday with grandmother Peters on Main Street.

George Dale, a midshipman at Annapolis, Maryland, is spending his vacation among his Centre County friends.

Wilson P. Ard was greeting old chums here last week before leaving to resume his studies at Selinsgrove university.

Many of our people are arranging to attend the big rally at the War Governors Conference at Altoona next week.

Farmer Henry Houck is laid up and nursing some ugly bruises he got by riding a colt that threw him over the fence.

Norman King and wife and two youngsters came up from the Lumber City and are visiting with relatives in town.

Captain J. W. Kepler is making his annual visit to Tionesta, looking after his worldly interests and visiting his daughter, Nellie.

Miss Bertha Smith, after a three months visit in the Buckeye State, returned home last week, delighted with her stay and journey.

G. W. McWilliams in some way missed his footing and fell down stairs and when found was unconscious. Fortunately no bones were broken, although he was pretty badly bruised.

Rev. C. T. Aiken, president of Susquehanna University, filled the pulpit in the Lutheran church on Sunday and gave a most interesting account of his recent travels through Germany and Switzerland. His sermon was greatly appreciated.

Stockmen from every section visited the Everhart cattle sale last Friday. Bidding was spirited and prices soared high. Cows were sold at the $100 mark and young heifers at $40. The total sales netted about $2000. Frank Mayes, the hustling auctioneer, was correspondingly happy.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Smeltzer are mourning the death of their only baby, Clyde, aged 6 months. The child died from bronchitis at an early hour Sunday morning. Burial was made on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at Pine Hall. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the community.

W. H. Glenn and wife were passengers East on Monday evening over the Lewisburg. Hamill is a representative of Tussey Council, No 515, of this place, to Gettysburg, where the State Council is in session this week. From there he will go to Philadelphia to consult an eye specialist. Mrs. Glenn will spend the week with her brother, Dr. Frank Bailey, who is fitting her out with the very finest to be had in the line of teeth.

Curt Meyers, a hustling young farmer on the Branch, came near to giving the undertaker a job last Friday. While going down hill the brake gave way and the wagon pushed forward onto the horses heels. The driving board was loose and slipped from under his feet and threw him partially under the wagon. The wheel passed over one leg, but fortunately no bones were broken. Curt is limping badly and is pretty well bruised. The other leg was not injured, although the foot was painfully punctured by a nail.

Benjamin Bodle and Miss Ruth E. Borst, both of State College, were united in marriage by Rev. S. C. Stover at the Reformed parsonage on Wednesday, September 11th. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few friends of the happy young couple. They are enjoying their wedding trip with friends in the Mountain city. Both bride and groom are well and favorably known and have many friends who wish them much happiness and prosperity.

A bad runaway was that last Friday when the team of duns run off. One of the horses broke a shoulder and was promptly killed. The other was badly injured, but is improving. Harry Cobel was the driver and was about to move his harrow to another field at the time. He got on the lead horse to ride, and a chum, Mr. Jones, jumped on the other horse's back. The team frightened and started off on a run. It was the best team belonging to State College. Mr. Cobel was badly injured by the harrow but is improving.

Blanchard.

The schools of Liberty township opened last week with these teachers in charge: Blanchard: Principal and teacher of the High school, Shuman S. Williams; Grammar, Charles Bolapue; Intermediate, Miss Lulu Bechdel; Primary, Miss Olive Gardner. Monument: Frank Batschelet. Outlying yicinity; Mountain, Miss Margaret Heverly; Hunter Run, Melvin Winslow; Pleasant Grove (Clark's) Miss Zelma Sulenberger; Fairview, (Bowes) Miss Beulah Holter; Big Run (Polecat) Forest Gardner.

While Al. Williams, the merchant, was seated on his front porch on Tuesday night of last week, lightning struck his barn causing a fire which destroyed the building and pretty nearly everything it contained. Mr. Williams quickly ran to the burning building and rescued two horses. So quickly did things burn that by the time he reached the stalls the straw was in flames about the feet of the horses. Six hogs in a nearby pen were removed to a place of safety, also two cows which were in the barnyard. The barn was 28 x 34 feet and was insured for $400. The loss was upward of $800. The barn contained 15 tons of hay, several sets of harness, a buggy and sleigh and hay rake. Mr. Williams will rebuild at once.

"The Cowboy Preacher."

The new pastoral drama of the West, "The Cowboy Preacher," will have its first presentation here at the Garman's Opera House, Monday, September 23rd. It is on its first tour, after three months run at the Tremont Theatre, New York City. It will be played by the original cast, carrying all the scenery and effects, and also accompanied by one of the strongest brass bands that ever accompanied a traveling theatrical company, and the combination of band and company will appear on the street during the day in a picturesque parade, wearing the costumes of the natives far beyond the Rockies. The undertaking of putting out a Number One company on the road seemed a rather hazarduous thing to do at first, but the good reports of the success met with by the proprietors has proven a guarantee that they did the proper thing. The play is new, and portrays a new character to the stage. "The Preacher" is not a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel, but a reckless sort of a devil-may-care, who has a proper conception of wrong and right, and from the fact that he is the one looked up to for advice in important matters, and his good influence has a raising power over the rest, obtained for him the nickname of "The Preacher." The band will give a free open air concert in front of the theatre in the evening before the show.

Next attraction, the famous play, "The Girl From Rectors." The greatest comedy on the road today. Prepare for a good laugh. Don't miss it for the world.

ALL GAMBLING BARRED

(Continued from first page)

LEMONT.

Cornelius Musser, Dale Shuey, Mrs. Nathan Grove, John Glenn.

REBERSBURG.

Mrs. Calvin Wieland, P. S. Ishler, H. S. Hario, Amos Koch.

HOWARD.

Mrs. William Weber, Mrs. W. L. Cook, A. M. Woomer.

AARONSBURG.

Ralph Stover, A. F. Bower.

ALTOONA.

Mrs. S. A. Glenn, W. L. Musser.

Others tenting on the grounds include Clyde Campbell, Houserville; W. R. Reese, Conemaugh; A. I. Bloom, Williamsport; J. H. Roush, Madisonburg; M. M. Overly, Clearfield; Ward Gramley, Millheim; M. A. Sankey, Coburn; Jacob Woodring, Port Matilda; Lizzie Weaver, Milesburg; Mrs. Nettie Poorman Runville; C. V. Johnston, Woolrich; E. J. Williams, Unionville; J. R. Brady, DuBois; Charles A. Bogar, Mifflinburg.

W. C. T. U. MEETING

Interesting Sessions at Annual Convention at Centre Hall.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Centre County met in their twenty-seventh annual session, September 6 and 7 in the Evangelical church, at Centre Hall. This was our first convention in this place and some of us were most agreeably surprised with the beauty and thrift of the well kept town. Our Union there, only four or five years of age, is strong and active, doing aggresive work. They left nothing undone that would contribute toward the pleasure and entertainment of the delegates.

The convention was called to order by our President and after impressive devotions the roll was called, showing that some of our workers had fonnd it impossible to be with us, but they had sent reports of work well done. Mrs. Simpkins, president of the Centre Hall Union, kindly welcomed us to their hearts and homes, and Mrs. John P. Harris, of Bellefonte, graciously responded. Reports received from local Unions showed increased activity. Several have gained in membership, not alone in active members, but by a number of substantial honorary members, among whom are several of the ministers of the county. Two new Unions have been organized by Mrs. Parcels, one at State College and the Frances Harper at Philipsburg. Milesburg has been reorganized, making eight Unions in this county.

Aggressive work is reported in some departments. We are glad to say that Dr. Edith Schad, who won the national banner for Pennsylvania by giving out literature to the greatest number of physicians, is one of our own workers and doing well in her own county.

The discussion on Medical Temperance was full of instruction. Good reports also come from the superintendents of the following departments: Soldiers and Sailors, Press, Sabbath School, Literature, L. L. B's. and Loyal Legion. One new Legion has been organized this year at Blanchard, making two in the county. The Centre Hall Legion deserves special mention for their very interesting entertainment, consisting of songs, recitations, etc., and for the many ways in which they assisted in the convention. The report on Literature was unusually good, one Union alone, (Blanchard), giving out over 18,000 pages. The same Union has tripled its membership.

The evening session was very interesting, although it was a rainy evening. A large audience was on hand to hear Mrs. Parcels, State Lecturer, who is favorably and well known in our county. She was certainly at her best and proved to her audience that she was thoroughly posted on her subject by giving us astounding facts and figures. She held her hearers spell-bound from start to finish. A pleasing feature was the splendid selection by a male quartette and the songs by the Legion.

The election resulted in retaining the old officers, with Miss Rearick, of Centre Hall, as treasurer. Several new department superintendents were appointed, making seventeen in the county. We hope to see this part of the work pushed this year. Perfect harmony prevailed throughout the meetings, and trusting our Heavenly Father for guidance we hope to do our part toward making Pennsylvania white.

MRS. RIDGE,
Press Supt.

3 CAR LOADS OF ELK

Will be Placed in Centre, Clearfield and Other Counties.

Pennsylvania's games preserves, which have within the last year been stocked with deer, wild turkey, pheasants, quail and other game through the efforts of the State Game Commission, are to receive a large consignment of elk within the next three months. The places where the elk will be located have not yet been worked out, but it is probable that they will be distributed among the game reserves in Somerset and Westmoreland, Perry, Franklin and Clinton, Centre or Clearfield. The commission has five preserves which are sections of State forestry reservations and are closed throughout the year being for game to propagate and rest, the surrounding country being stocked from the overflow. Some of the preserves are provided with shelter and even with hatching places, and have caused sections of the State which were formerly bare of game to become good hunting territory. They are under the eye of game wardens at all times.

The commission has contracted for three car loads of elk from national preserves in the western part of the country, and for a while after the elk are received they will be kept in captivity and breeding carried on.

The last elk was killed in Pennsylvania in 1874 and there is now no law governing the killing of the animal. It is possible that the next Legislature will be asked to amend the game laws providing for an open season. Meanwhile the elk will be kept closely within preserves.

Water Motor For Sale.

A Backus Water Motor for sale at this office. Is 33 inches in diameter and is in first-class condition. Can be seen in operation at any time. Call or inquire at "The Republican" office, Bellefonte

UNCLEAN WORDS

Woman's Club Appeals to Men and Boys to Refrain from Profanity.

Bad English is bad words, as well as bad grammar. Words unworthy, words unchaste, words profane. So common among children and grown-ups have all these forms of bad English become, that for their cure a crusade against them is the only recource by parents in their homes, teachers in the schools, preachers in the churches, men on the streets, manly boys on their playgrounds, and women everywhere.

Words unworthy proceed from minds untrained, tempers ungoverned, tongues untamed. They are words used thoughtlessly, hastily, hotly; expressive of momentary feeling that it were better not to express; begotten in the home, there indulged in first by parents, then adopted by children unchecked and afterwards communicated to companions outside.

If you want to know what the character of the home is, you don't have to go inside. Just watch the ways and listen to the words of the children outside.

Unchaste words proceed from unclean thoughts. Thoughts which reflect the lower sensual, nasty side of human nature, desecrate mental morals, dissipate high motives, encourage lewd conversation, lead to lewden habits, unfit for association with decent fellow beings.

True, such thoughts are seldom bred in homes. The worst of parents keep them under cover there. For more frequently they find expression in loafing places, in groups of careless, jocund males, and socially outlawed females, on street corners, in saloons, in low-grade theatres, in uncensored picture shows, in palaces of vice—wherever a naughty suggestion or an unkempt circumstance will provoke a lively laugh or please the lower tastes.

Unclean thoughts, clothed in unchaste words dragged from the slums of social intercourse and carelessly poured into the ears of eavesdropping youths by the laggards of society, are thus transmitted from generation to generation.

Why sow thoughts in the minds of neighbors and of neighbors' children, which one will not propagate in the home! Why coin and give currency to words and phrases that pollute the stream of conversation, as it flows through the streets and runs over into the children's playgrounds to create a Dead Sea of moral filth in the heart of the community?

Words profane proceed from irreverence and irreligion—disrespect for the human self, and dishonor for the Divine Being. Words not meet for the human temple, which is disclosed to be the temple of God. Both go together. Hence, primarily, words profane denote a lack of self-respect. And if one may guage the degree of self-respect, by the extent to which profanity prevails among the men and the boys of Bellefonte, the deficiency in self-respect will seem appalling! Boys do not borrow profanity from their mothers and sisters, but from their fathers and brothers and boy companions. Why must self-respecting mothers bring forth boys to be trained in irreverence and irreligion by profane fathers? Is wife-hood and mother-hood honored then?

The laws stand against profanity, one human and one divine—a borough ordinance and the Third Commandment. Puritan measures are not adequate for such general violation as darkens the speech of the day in both private and public places. Our chief dependence for the cure of the plague lies in precept and example. So the members of the Civic Club earnestly plead with the men and boys of Bellefonte to put from them all words profane and by precept and example to prove that they are neither devoid of self-respect in themselves, nor lacking in respect for their homes, their country and their God, remembering that each generation lives more or less on the repetition of its predecessor.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
Of the Bellefonte Woman's Club

New Auto and Watch Swindler.

A strange attempt at swindling was recently tried in the grocery store of Hilbish & Gundy, at Sunbury. A stranger wearing an autoist's uniform entered and paced nervously up and down the store. When asked what he wanted, he said he represented a well known brand of cigars and wanted to know if the grocery people had ever sold these cigars. He was told that they did not, and then said he was in trouble because he smashed a buggy while in collison with a team at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, Sunbury. It was his fault he said, and needed $12 with which to pay the damages the victim claimed, and would pawn his watch for it, he having the balance, $18 in his pocket. It is believed the man had a cheap watch and used that method to get rid of it. In view of the fact that there have been a number of robberies within the last three or four weeks in this state, it is believed that the fellow was one of the same gang that has been stealing horses and robbing boarding houses and hotels.

A really effective kidney and bladder medicine must first stop the progress of the disease and then cure the conditions that cause it. Use Foley Kidney Pills for all kidney and bladder troubles and urinary irregularities. They are safe and reliable. They help quickly and permanently. In the yellow package. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Drink Liggett's Grape Juice

Grape Juice is as nourishing as milk, in fact is a vegetable milk. An ideal summer beverage, either straight or in combination with other beverages—Try it at our fountain—Keep a bottle constantly in the refrigerator, nothing else will refresh you so much when you are warm or tired. We handle "Liggett's" the

BEST GRAPE JUICE

Made from selected Concord grapes and free from alcohol or harmful preservatives.

Price 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents—Try a bottle today—Sold only at

GREEN'S PHCY. CO.

The Rexall Store

A "LIVE WIRE"

WIRING PROPOSITION

We will wire at cost, until November 16, 1912, all houses or stores, in which electricity is not used at present and allow this to be paid in easy payments.

No house is modern that is not wired for electric light. It is the safest and most satisfactory light for all purposes.

Wiring a house now-a-days is not a serious matter—a board lifted here and there and the job is done—no plaster torn out—no woodwork defaced—nothing to show the wireman was there except the result,—

ELECTRIC LIGHT

Write or phone us to send a man to give you an estimate.

BELLEFONTE ELECTRIC CO.

Loyal War Governor's Conference
Semi - Centennial

AT

ALTOONA

September 24, 25, and 26, 1912

PROGRAM

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

Automobile Parade, 4:00 P. M. Patriotic Carnival and Tableaux, 7:30 P. M. Band Concerts afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

Military and School Parade, 9:30 A. M. Public Commemorative Meeting, 3:00 P. M. Reception to the President of the United States, Governors of States and invited guests, 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

Civic and Industrial Parade, 9:30 A. M. Band Concerts and Special Features in afternoon.

SPECIAL TRAINS AND REDUCED FARES

Consult Ticket Agent and small flyers at stations for detailed information concerning train service and fares.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

CHERRIES

They Saved Her From Herself

By CLARISSA MACKIE

In April Miss Alberta Ely looked at the snowy bloom of her big cherry tree and sighed anxiously.

"It looks as if there was going to be a sight of fruit this year if the pesky birds don't eat 'em all up," she said to herself. Then aloud she suddenly shrieked, "Here, you, boy; don't you dare touch them blossoms."

"I was only picking a few flowers, ma'am," he apologized. "I wanted them for my mamma."

"Those are not flowers," returned Miss Alberta severely. "Those would have been cherries in July if you had left them alone. One, two, three—umnine cherries you've picked off my tree, young man."

The boy looked from her lined and careworn face to the fragrant snow of blooms over his head. "There's plenty more flowers, ma'am," he said wistfully, extending the crushed twigs he held, "but I suppose you better take these. They're yours."

Miss Alberta snatched the blossoms from his hand and tossed them toward a little mound of wilted dandelion roots she had been digging out of the turf. "Hasn't your mother taught you it's wicked to steal?" she demanded.

The boy winced, but he squared his shoulders and answered sturdily: "Of course she's told me that, ma'am. It's me—myself—that did it. She wouldn't 'prove of me doing it."

"Well, I should hope not," ejaculated Alberta, with a fleeting glance toward the roof of the little brown house next door. "When did you move in, boy?"

"Yesterday," he answered, "and my mamma's dreffle tired today."

"What is your name?"

"Duncan Fearly Barthett. That's my papa's name too."

April passed into May—May into June—and then came July, sultry and hot, with the rich odor of overripe fruits in Alberta's shrubby garden. Faster than she could convert the berries into cans of amber and ruby tinted preserves they ripened on the bushes, and pirate robins swooped to snatch titbits for the gaping mouths that crowded the nests.

"Scat!" Alberta would cry, waving her gingham apron at the feathered robbers.

"Oh, twee—wee—weeeeee!" the robins would answer saucily as they dashed away, only to return later and repeat the foray.

"Drat 'em!" and Alberta would whisk indoors to rescue the scorching sugar from the fire.

"If the cherries had only waited a little longer!" she groaned one hot day as she looked from the kitchen window into the branches of the cherry tree, where the rich red fruit hung in thick clusters. "If I can only get this currant jell off my hands"—

"Do you want a boy to pick cherries?" asked Duncan Bartlett from the doorway, where he stood hat in hand. "My mamma says I can pick on shares if you want me to and I'm careful not to fall."

Alberta looked at him suspiciously. He was seven years old and small for his age, but he was strong and wiry and had an open, chubby countenance that made him look still younger. He wore a clean suit of overalls, and his brown feet were bare.

"I don't like to have my fruit picked on shares," she said sharply, "but I'll tell you what you can try. You can pick 'em on quarter shares. Out of every four quarts you can have one for yourself."

"All right, ma'am," he said, with some disappointment in his tone. "If you'll give me a pail and a rope I'll begin now."

Alberta provided a pail and a rope and a long ladder and watched the small cherry picker carefully climb the rounds until he disappeared among the green branches.

Just before noon Duncan appeared at the door staggering under a pail of luscious cherries. Perspiration streamed down his sunburned nose and cherries stained his lips.

"How many you got there—eight quarts? Well, you get two quarts out of that." Alberta measured a scant two quarts from the brimming pail and dumped them in a paper bag. "You coming back after dinner?"

"If you want me to."

"Come along. Somebody's got to pick 'em. Well, I declare, you've been eating some!" She pointed an accusing finger at his reddened lips.

Duncan flushed proudly. "I only ate some the birds had pecked," he confessed.

"He's gritty," she murmured as she emptied the cherries into a basket and set the pail outside the door.

By 6 o'clock Duncan had picked fifty quarts of cherries, and Alberta reluctantly parted from twelve quarts.

It was after supper that Ellen Snively's face appeared at Alberta's kitchen door. "You all through your supper?" she asked as she stepped within and pushed the sunbonnet back from her sharp face.

"Yes. Sit down." Alberta pushed the Boston rocker forward and hung her dish towel on the line at the back door. "I'm dead beat. Been canning fruit all day and got my cherries to do tomorrow." She sank breathlessly into a chair.

"That Bartlett boy's making a good thing out of you," remarked Ellen complacently. "I bought twelve quarts of cherries from him, and the little rascal charged me 15 cents a quart for 'em."

"Fifteen cents a quart!" echoed Alberta in dismay. "They told me down to the store they'd take all I could spare for 8 cents. That boy must have made $1.80 off my tree. That's man's wages." Alberta was becoming excited.

"Miss Green only paid 2 cents a quart to have hers picked," said Mrs. Snively significantly, "and she sold 'em for 15, making 13 cents a quart. I thought it was too bad he should be making all the money off you, and so I ran in to tell you. I got to run along and get ready for prayer meeting now. You coming?"

"By and by," groaned Alberta wearily. "I got to think this cherry business out first. I feel's if that boy had cheated me. I've a good mind to go over there and make him give me some of that money back. I didn't know that cherries was selling so high or I wouldn't have let him pick on shares."

"Even shares?" demanded Ellen Snively.

"Quarter shares. And that's enough."

"Plenty enough," agreed Ellen.

"I don't know as I can get down to meeting, Ellen, but you might as well take along my contribution to that missionary vacation fund. I promised $5," said Alberta with conscious generosity. She brought the money and placed it in a small envelope. "I expect it's hard work for them missionaries to convert the heathen to the Golden Rule," she sighed.

"Hiram says he should think the heathen would want a vacation instead of the missionaries," giggled Ellen Snively frivolously as she pocketed the money.

"I'm sorry Hiram ain't a professing Christian—it's a great comfort," observed Miss Ely primly as Ellen disappeared around the corner of the house.

Half an hour later she returned from a trip to the little brown house. She had recovered 80 cents of Duncan's money and had amended her bargain by paying him 2 cents a quart for the cherries he had picked and thus reduced his earnings to $1. She felt very uncomfortable over the matter also, for once inside the modest brown cottage she found herself in refined surroundings. Mrs. Barthett was a charming woman and had introduced her husband, Dr. Bartlett, a whole souled, genial man, who inwardly chuckled at his little son's business venture, but outwardly treated it with great seriousness and consideration, much to Duncan's comfort.

Alberta Ely surmised that her new neighbors were far from being in straitened circumstances and had merely sought the little cottage for a summer's recreation in the valley. Their simple courtesy put Alberta's niggardly errand to shame, and her cheeks flushed hotly as she tossed the money down on her kitchen table. "I wish Ellen Snively had stayed at home," she said impatiently. "I've got to get all that fruit down cellar, and it's dark now."

She lighted a lamp and set it down in the cellar; then while the darkness closed in and the air grew more hot and sultry every moment she toiled up and down the stairs, carrying basket after basket of the canned fruit she had worked so hard to preserve. At last she carried the basket of cherries, and halfway down the steep stairs she stepped on her skirt, tottered and then, overbalanced by the basket of fruit, she fell down the remaining steps, twisting her ankle badly as she did so.

For many dreadful moments Alberta Ely lay there on her cellar floor unable to move her foot. Pangs of exquisite pain stabbed her ankle to be succeeded by hot burnings. She felt it swelling within her shoe, and at last she extricated herself from the mass of crushed cherries and assumed a sitting posture, but it was impossible to move farther.

Thunder roared and shook the house to its foundations. The fermenting jars of 1907 cherries yielded to the heat and exploded with astounding reports. At last there came a hissing, sizzling flash of white light outside the cellar windows, followed by a deafening crash, succeeded by another crash of splintering glass. Alberta Ely fainted from pain and fright.

When she regained consciousness she was in her own sitting room, surrounded by the entire Bartlett family. The doctor had skillfully bound her injured ankle, and his wife was holding wet cloths to Alberta's brow, while Duncan pressed strong smelling salts to her thin nose.

"Your preserve shelves came down last night, and it looks as though you'd lost all your fruit," explained Mrs. Bartlett after awhile. "I'm afraid that's not the worst of it, Miss Ely. The lightning struck your cherry tree and split it in two halves. We saw it and came over. We were afraid the bolt might have entered the house."

Alberta Ely looked through tear filled eyes at the three who were so cheerfully ministering to her in spite of her meanness regarding the cherries Duncan had picked. Something hard loosened from about her heart, and it must have been the covering of stinginess, for it never appeared again. She reached out and caught Duncan's chubby hand and kissed it with trembling lips, and the Bartletts understood they had made a new friend and smiled at each other.

None of them heard Alberta Ely whispering to herself. "No missionary ought to take a vacation so long as Ellen Snively and me can act so unChristian," she thought bitterly. "Why, God just had to send a bolt of lightning to that cherry tree to make me understand some things."

MADGE

A Story of the Former West

By JAMES G. FRIEBERG

What a change a generation has made in what was once "the west!" When "wild west" shows first appeared they represented what was really going on between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, or, rather, what was then dying out. Now the western half of the continent is dotted with cities containing mercantile establishments, manufactories and dwellings with every convenience, including luxuries. The western settler has given place to the ranchman, the prospector to the capitalist, the gambler to the teacher and the Indian to all.

These people of former times constitute a unique society. They were good and bad mingled, the good constantly striving to throw off the bad, though the line was not sharply drawn between them.

The women, though disproportionately small in numbers, partook of the same general characteristics as the men. There was a type of western woman, personated on the mimic stage in eastern cities during the latter part of the nineteenth century, who was very popular—a diamond in the rough, independent, free hearted, free handed and supposed to be fairly moral. She could ride, shoot or throw a lariat, tackle a grizzly or bring down an antelope at long range. Some had fought Indians, and all were fearless.

When a very young man, desiring to see people of whom I had heard so much, I went to spend a season among them. The Union Pacific railroad was being built, and I traveled on a train to the foot of the Rocky mountains. Then I went on by stagecoach till I reached a region in which gold had recently been discovered, and I put up for awhile at the boarding house of a woman named Hayward. Madge was her first name, and she was seldom called by any other. Those who addressed her by the last name usually prefixed a Mrs., but whether she was married, single or divorced I didn't know. No one there cared.

There was that freedom about her and her house of which I had read. Certainly nothing was conventional. And yet there was a line drawn beyond which no one ever passed. I saw one man attempt to pass it, and I also saw Madge put him out of her house with a revolver.

I was not over nineteen years old at the time and looked even younger. Madge took me under her protection. The first man who appeared to guy me for a tenderfoot got a dressing down from her that shut him up instanter, and from that time, being considered by the frequenters of the house as her pet, I was let alone.

Every one in the community gambled, and Madge was no exception to the rule. Every evening after she had washed and put away the supper dishes she would sit down with whoever was ready to play the national game of poker, and more or less money would change hands. But at 11 o'clock, no matter who had won or lost, she would take the cards from the table and put them away. She said she didn't propose that the house should get the reputation of being a gambling den. On one occasion a man who had lost a good deal of money protested at the game being summarily closed, whereupon Madge informed him that he would not be permitted to play there again. Had she been a man there would doubtless have been a fracas, but Madge had the support of every man in the party, though it is questionable if she needed it. I think she could have taken care of herself had the necessity arisen.

I wished to take a hand at some of these poker parties, but Madge would not consent to my doing so. One evening I begged so hard that she consented. When I left the table I had lost $40. Madge handed me the money, which I refused to accept from her, whereupon she forced it upon me. It is needless to say that this was the last time I played the game in her house.

Of course those who came and went to and from Madge Hayward's were a floating throng. Now and then some one who played poker there would drop out, and I suspected that he had been cleaned out, though nothing was said about it, and it was generally understood that any application for a small loan would be honored by the mistress of the house. Madge was considered an excellent poker player, but I never understood that she was much ahead in the long run. She was so liberal that sometimes it looked as if she must be behind.

Nevertheless occasionally I saw her win large pots. One evening I was looking over a game at which she was playing with some miners who had come in during the day loaded with dust. The miners were anxious for high stakes, and Madge was continually trying to keep the limit down. Presently a jack pot began to grow upon the table. A number of hands were dealt, but nobody got the requisite cards to open the pot, and at every new deal the pot was sweetened.

A man by the name of Plunket was dealer when some one got a hand that warranted his opening the betting. Every one at the table was "in," and everybody "saw" the bets that were made till all were satisfied. Then it was proposed, since there was a good deal of money already on the table, that after the draw the best hand should rake it in. Madge was the last person to call for a card. Throwing her hand on the table face up, she displayed three aces, a knave and a deuce. She hesitated some time as to which of the two lower cards to discard and finally threw out the knave. Plunket dealt her a card in its place. It was another deuce, which gave her an ace full. It was a winner.

Madge scraped the money off the table, and soon after that a Connecticut clock on the mantel wheezed out the hour of 11, and the game came to an end through limitation.

The next day I left Madge Hayward's boarding house to pursue my travels and soon afterward returned to the east. I did not go back to the west for a matter of twenty years. During the interval the region where Madge Hayward had lived had been comprised within the limits of a newly admitted state. I found all much changed. I visited the capital, and a friend took me to call upon the governor. The latter was a man about fifty-five years of age and, though he dressed in the professional black, bore marks of having belonged to the early times. There was something about him that seemed familiar to me, and I fancied I might have met him during my western tour years agone. But I couldn't place him, nor could he remember having seen me before. He invited me to dinner at his home, and I accepted.

The moment I laid eyes on his wife I noticed in her, too, something familiar. If I had met her during my previous visit to the region I now beheld her twenty years older than she was then. The moment she looked at me I saw by the expression on her face that there was something about me that was not strange to her, but as she received me as a stranger I did not claim a previous acquaintance.

The dinner passed off pleasantly, the governor leaving his wife to do most of the entertaining. They both evidently had been denizens of the country in its primitive days, but women take to new conditions easier than men, and the wife would have passed for a lady anywhere. Indeed, she had spent some time with her husband in Washington while he had represented his state in congress. I heard afterward that she had been quite prominent socially at the capital.

Suddenly a look, a motion, a gesture—I can't tell which—told me that she was Madge Hayward. I was convinced that she had recognized me from the first, and if she had wished to be known as her former self she would have greeted me as her former boarder. But since she had not thus made herself known I did not feel warranted in claiming a former acquaintance. Therefore when I took leave of my hosts I did not mention the matter of bygone days. But the lady gave me a pressure of the hand that assured me I was not only remembered by her but remembered favorably. I fancied, however, that gratitude was mingled with other sentiments, I not having given away her previous condition to her husband.

But in the latter supposition I was mistaken. While smoking in the hotel at which I was stopping a man stepped up to me who recognized in the man of thirty-nine the youth of nineteen. He proved to be one of the poker party convened at Madge Hayward's the evening before my departure. I told him that I had dined with the governor and his wife, had recognized the wife as Madge and the governor seemed familiar to me. I also asked him if he remembered how Madge had drawn the deuce that had filled her hand and won a large pot. He said he did and straightway let me into a secret.

"What I am going to tell you," he said, "is confidential. I am the only man now about here who was here then. The record of the governor and his wife is not known, and I wouldn't make it known to any one here. Madge ostensibly kept a boarding house, but it was really a gambling house. She had a husband, and the two worked the scheme together. Do you remember a man called Plunket, who dealt her that deuce? Well, he was her husband and is now the governor. He was very clever as a dealer and had fixed her hand for her before filling it with the deuce. I didn't know this at the time. I inferred it afterward when I learned the rest of the secret. Plunket was not his real name. The pair made no end of money through their scheme, and afterward the husband became prominent in politics. Having invested the money made as a card sharper in mines, he became very rich, was elected to congress and is now, as you know, governor."

"I am sorry," I said to my informant, "to hear this. I always liked Madge, and I know that she liked me. I wish you had not told me."

"You should remember that this couple were then a part of their surroundings. Would you expect to find flowers in a donkey pasture or thistles in a conservatory?"

"But the dishonesty of it all!" I exclaimed.

"Where was the dishonesty? It was the common custom of those days for those playing cards to beat one another if they could. Did Madge take your money that way? No. She would not allow you to play. I do not doubt that she and her husband, having arisen from that lowly condition which then prevailed, now look back upon it with horror."

I was not convinced, but I called on my old friend Madge and claimed an acquaintance. Her eyes filled with tears as I did so, and she and the governor kept me their guest as long as I could be induced to remain with them.

The Provision Dealer of St. Petersburg

By IVAN VRONSKY

In March, 1881, the world was shocked by the assassination of Alexander II., czar of Russia, one of the best sovereigns who ever ruled over that empire. Proof that he was a man of advanced ideas is to be found in the fact that he emancipated the serfs, or slaves. Furthermore, he was about to give his country a constitution. On account of this intention it has been claimed that he was assassinated at the instigation of those nearest to him, the bureaucrats, who were opposed to reforms. But later developments have disproved this. More than thirty years have elapsed since his assassination, and the preliminary methods adopted to insure it have been brought out. The circumstances attending the act itself were apparent at the time.

On the day of his assassination the czar was returning to his palace after a visit. Four revolutionists were stationed along the route on which he was driven, each with a bomb in his armpit. As the emperor passed the first man the latter threw his bomb. Attendants and horses of the imperial carriage were killed, but Alexander was unhurt. He stepped out of the carriage, and another bomb fell at his feet, shattering his legs. He was driven to the palace in a sleigh and died on the way.

There is a story underlying this assassination. Indeed, the world is but a great story book containing myriads of stories. That leading up to Alexander II.'s death has been told in various forms. There is no need to distort the main incidents. In the following version they are given as they were after the tragedy developed by the police:

On the street called Malaja Sadovaga in St. Petersburg one morning a shop that had been for some time vacant was opened by a man whose sign read "Peter Novgorod, Provision Dealer." Other shopkeepers were interested to know what plan the man would adopt to deprive them of their trade, for it would appear that what he gained they would lose. So they watched to see what customers would go into his shop.

Though Novgorod soon sprang into a fair business, his competitors found that they lost nothing of their own. Very few persons living in that locality went into his store to trade. Those who did go, or most of them, were from other parts of the city.

Old Ivan Balichin, who kept a butcher shop opposite Novgorod's place, when not working at his own business was usually interested in Novgorod's. He noticed that the provision dealer seemed to be selling a great many goods, but was seen to get them in only small quantities. One day when Balichin was having a dull trade and could devote himself to his neighbors' affairs, instead of his own, he observed that so many customers emerged from the shop opposite that it seemed the whole stock must have been bought out several times over. Before closing time Balichin crossed the street, ostensibly to chat with his neighbor, but really for the purpose of observation.

"Good evening, friend Novgorod," he said. "How have you found trade today?"

"Fair," replied the other. "You know I have but recently started."

"Yes, I know that, and I do not understand how you have so quickly worked up so extensive a trade."

"Well," replied Novgorod, "my trade comes largely from customers who have dealt with me before. Besides, in order to do business I am giving long credits. I don't know how I shall come out in the end, but I hope for the best."

"You will come out as any tradesman will come out who does business in that way. You will make a lot of bad debts. How often do you find it necessary to replenish your stock?"

"My stock! Oh, I am supplied by a merchant who puts me to a great deal of trouble in that respect. You see, having no partner, I have no one to do the buying, for buying and selling are two different matters, so I get everything through one man. But since he runs a shop himself he has no time to attend to my affairs during business hours. The consequence is that he sends me goods sometimes in the early morning and sometimes at night."

"I see," said Balichin. "I noticed today that you sold a great deal and must have had a plentiful supply on hand."

"That is because last night I was routed out of bed at 11 o'clock to take in two cartloads of provisions."

At this juncture a customer came in and, seeing Balichin talking with the shopkeeper, offered to wait till he had been served. But Balichin said that he was only gossiping and told the customer to go ahead with his purchases. The latter asked to see some butter. Novgorod plunged a knife into a firkin and gave it to him to taste. The man made a wry face.

"Is that the best butter you have?" he asked.

"Yes. Don't you like it?"

"Like it! It is nothing but oleomargarine from America. I will go elsewhere for my butter—real butter, not the imitation." And he left the shop.

"If all your customers," said Balichin, "are like that I wonder your sales are so large."

"Oh, we find persons sometimes for whom nothing is good enough."

Balichin was bound to go on with the chatting till some one came in who would buy something. The next customer who entered asked for eggs, but insisted on breaking one that was offered to him to make sure that it was fresh, and, though he found every evidence that it was fresh, he held his nose, saying that it must have been laid the year before and went away.

Balichin was surprised to find that every customer who came into the shop while he was there complained either of the goods or of the price, and all went out empty handed. Toward the last Novgorod did his best to sell to those who came in, but they would not listen to him.

"Well," said Balichin, "it is time to close up. I must go back to my shop. Come over and see me some time when trade is dull."

"That I will," said the other.

Balichin departed more puzzled than he had been when he entered. All day he had seen persons going into Novgorod's store, and every customer came out with a package. He had noticed that no package seemed light to the carrier, and most of them were large and always seemed to have considerable weight. One young woman staggered under her load. But while he had been in Novgorod's shop several customers had entered and all had gone out empty handed.

Balichin after closing his shop went upstairs (he lived over his place of business) to supper. He told his wife about his visit to his neighbor and the puzzling questions concerning that neighbor's business, ending by saying that he believed there was a mystery connected with Novgorod's shop.

"I will make some observations myself," said the woman in a caustic tone.

And she did. That night she slept by a window overlooking the shop opposite. She was a light sleeper and would be awakened at the slightest noise. In the morning she informed her husband that no goods had been delivered at the shop opposite; but, though it had been closed all night, with never a light to be seen on the premises, every now and again she had seen a person emerge from it, and every person carried a package.

"Great heavens!" exclaimed Balichin. "Does the man sell goods all day and all night too? It is as much as I can do to keep up my trade during the day."

"Ach!" said the woman. "There is something wrong in this. Leave it to me. You men are very stupid about such matters."

The next evening when the butcher went upstairs to his supper he said to his wife, "Well, have you noticed anything strange today in the shop opposite?"

"To be sure I have. How many different customers do you suppose Novgorod has?"

"I don't know."

"Guess."

"A hundred?"

"A hundred! Not by any means. Guess again."

Balichin guessed all the way down to twenty and then, being too curious to waste any more time guessing, begged his wife to tell him.

"There have been seventy-two customers in the shop today and only nine persons," said the wife.

"How do you make that out?"

"Nine persons have averaged going there eight times."

"Phew!"

"There were four men, two women, two young girls and a boy."

"Well, what does it mean?"

"It means that Novgorod is playing a trick. He is making a show of doing business. After awhile the customers of the other provision dealers, seeing so many persons going into his shop to buy goods, will go there, too, to see what induces the others to buy there. The real buyers will gradually increase, and Novgorod will eventually absorb all the business."

"But how do you explain those leaving the shop at night with bundles?"

"It is to give an impression that he does so much business that it cannot all be done in the daytime."

"You are a wonderful woman at observation," said her husband thoughtfully, "but I don't think much of your deductions."

The next day Mme. Balichin was surprised to see a handsome carriage with liveried coachman and footman drive up to the shop opposite. A lady alighted, went into the shop and in a few minutes returned to her carriage attended by Novgorod, who bore a package which he handed to the footman. Then the equipage drove away. Mme. Balichin ran downstairs and told her husband that a member of the nobility had bought goods of Novgorod.

"You see that I am right," she said. "He has induced the lady to buy of him to attract others. He will soon have all the trade in this part of the city."

An hour after the lady had driven away Balichin looked across the street and was surprised to see Novgorod's shop deserted. While he was wondering what it meant he heard a report, followed in less than a minute by another.

The Czar Alexander had been assassinated.

In the search made by the police for clews to those implicated in the plot they visited Novgorod's shop in the Malaja Sadovaga, a street on which the emperor was expected to pass on the day of his assassination. They found a tunnel dug from the rear of the shop to a point where a fugitive might escape. It was not used. The lady—a countess—who was in the plot, visited the shop shortly before the assassination to notify those there that the czar had changed his route. Novgorod's customers were the removers of the dirt from the tunnel.

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THE CONTESTS AT CHICAGO

(continued from page 3)

admission and refusing to admit any delegates without tickets, just as has been the rule at every State convention in Pennsylvania since I can remember. No delegate entitled to a seat in the convention was refused a ticket or admittance to the hall. A minority of the delegates thereupon bolted, rented another hall, and elected the contesting delegates. This bolting convention was properly held by the national convention to have had no standing nor validity, and its action was disregarded and the contest dismissed.

While no roll call was demanded upon the contest for the four delegates at large from Indiana, so much talk has appeared, owing to the prominence of ex-Senator Beveridge and the other contesting delegates, and so many charges of fraud have been made that I feel I ought to briefly discuss that contest also. At the State convention at which these delegates at large were elected Mr. Taft had a large majority over his opponents; in this majority were included the delegates from Marion County, the county seat of which is Indianapolis. The delegates to the State convention from Marion County, were elected at a primary at which Mr. Taft received 6,000 votes to Mr. Roosevelt 's 1,400, or over four to one. It was charged by the Roosevelt supporters that in several wards of Indianapolis frauds had been perpetrated, but it was not contended that this was sufficient to overcome Mr. Taft's majority of 4,600 votes, or even the votes in those wards. Furthermore, even without the contested delegates from Marion County, Mr. Taft had a clear majority in the State convention. On no better basis than this, a very small minority of the convention—not over fifty to a hundred delegates—gathered by themselves in one corner of the convention hall and attempted to elect the contesting delegation. The contest was disallowed by the national committee by a unanimous vote, the 15 Roosevelt membes of that committee (including such men as Senator Borah and Frank B. Kellogg) concurring in the action, and the convention rightly sustained the report of the committee.

I regret that time forbids the consideration of the other contests. They are fairly stated in the report recently published by the national committee and should be read by every Republican who is anxious to acquaint himself with the facts and is not satisfied by mere clamor. They will show that the charge of fraud and dishonesty at the Chicago convention was a wicked and mendacious falsehood, purposely set up with the deliberate intention of hoodwinking the public; that the cry "Thou shalt not steal," so loudly raised at the convention, was only a variation of the old "Stop, thief," trick, put forth only after the efforts of those who raised it to buy, steal, or bulldoze sufficient votes to control the convention had been effectually thwarted and checked; and that, in the words of the chairman of the committee on notification, the title of our candidate to the nomination for President "is as clear and unimpeachable as the title of any candidate of any party since political conventions began."

After all, it must be remembered that the principal issue at stake in the coming election is not the election of any particular man, but the success of the Republican Party and a continuance of its policy of goverment.

The platform of the Democratic Party and the record of its candidate both show that the Republican policy of protection to Amercian labor and industry, under which we have so signally prospered as a people, is in graye peril. The Republican Party is, and will be, the only safeguard to the continuance of this truly American policy, and a vote for any other candidate than the nominee of the Republican Party is a half vote in favor of Wilson and the adoption of free trade and a tariff for revenue only.

The Republicans of Lancaster County, who have a record of devoted allegiance to the party not equaled by any rural county in the United States, can not afford, at this crisis, to waver in their loyalty or be half-hearted in the support.

The principle at stake, no less than the future of the party itself, demand, and I have no doubt will evoke, our loyal, wholehearted devotion and support,

U. A. Smith, Bridgeton, had kidney trouble for years, and was so crippled with rheumatism he could not dress without help. He started using Foley Kidney Pills, and says: "I began to get better at once, and now all my trouble has left me and I do not feel that I ever had rheumatism. I rest well all night and tho' 59 years old can now do the work of a man of 35 years. I would like to be the means of others getting benefit from Foley Kidney Pills." Refuse substitutes. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed at the Bellefonte postoffice: Joseph McGuire, Hon. Taylor Malone, Mrs. Charles Medlar, H. F. Rice, Mrs. E. Robel, Miss Edith Royer, Miss Carena Taylor, John Williams. Persons calling for these letters will kindly explain to the postmaster that the same have been advertised in "The Republican."

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Ceiling, Wainscoating and Finish, ready to fill and oil. It is beautiful, valuable and durable at less cost than other and less durable wood. We also sell genuine

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We have for sale cheap, a lot of used Machinery, Engines, etc. Also shop-soiled Sash Doors, Moulding, etc. Come or write before buying elsewhere.

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Office, Yard and Mill at Lamb St. Bridge. Bellefonte, Pa.

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This nerve-racking disease is caused from impure blood and uric acid poison. External applications sometimes give temporary relief but won't cure; the sure way to secure permanent results is to thoroughly eradicate from the blood all the impurities. Nothing on earth will drive out the poisons from your system, keep the bowels, kidneys and liver in good condition as **SEVEN BARKS**, the wonderful remedy that has proved its great merits the past 42 years.

SEVEN BARKS can be had of all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle. Give it a good trial and watch your rheumatism disappear.

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PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY THE ENGLISH REMEDY

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Office in Temple Court, South Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Clement Dale,
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Central R. R. of Penna. Train Schedule.

Leave,
Bellefonte for Mill Hall. 7:05 A. M., 2:20 and 6:45 P. M.
Leave,
Mill Hall for Bellefonte, 8:37 A. M., 3:56 and 8:35 P M.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after Monday, Jan. 25th, 1909 trains will run as follows from the P. R. R. station.

TRAINS TO STATE COLLEGE.

	WESTWARD.	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M
Lv.	Bellefonte	‡ 6.30	‡ 10.15	‡ 2.00
	Coleville	6.35	10.20	2.07
	Morris	f 6.38	.....	f 2.12
	Stevens	f 6.43	.....	f 2.17
	Hunters Park	f 6.46	.....	f 2.21
	Fillmore	f 6.50	f 10.34	f 2.26
	Briarly	f 6.55	.....	f 2.32
	Waddles	7.00	10.45	2.35
	Krumrine	f 7.12	.....	f 2.56
	State College	7.25	11.10	3.20
	Strubles	f 7.27	.....	.....
	Bloomsdorf	f 7.31	.....	.....
A.	Pine Grove Mills	7.35	.....	3.40

* Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday. "f" Stop flag

TRAINS FROM STATE COLLEGE.

	EASTWARD	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	
Lv.	Pine Grove Mills	7.35	.....	f 3.20
	Bloomsdorf	f 7.40	.....	.....
	Strubles	f 7.45	.....	3.30
	State College	8.00	11.50	f 5.03
	Krumrine	f 8.07	.....	f 5.00
	Waddles	8.20	12.10	f 5.25
	Briarly	f 8.24	.....	5.27
	Fillmore	f 8.28	12.18	f 5.35
	Hunters Park	f 8.31	.....	f 5.40
	Stevens	f 8.35	.....	f 5.40
	Morris	f 8.37	.....	f 5.40
	Coleville	8.40	12.30	f 5.54
A.	Bellefonte	8.50	12.50	f 6.00

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 3 and 5 for State College. Trains from trains from Montandon, Lewisburg Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte to points east and west.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

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FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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To The Ladies!

Mrs. Bertha Rupp is having a Complete Line of Famous and Perfect Fitting, for all figures,

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and will be glad to have the ladies call and be fitted.

Prices $1.00 and Upward

Mrs. Bertha Rupp
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$80,000,000 Lost Annually By Wage Earners.

Dr. Sadler estimates that about $80,000,000 in wages is lost annually to the American people as a direct result of colds. Lost time means lost wages and doctoring is expensive. Use Foley's Honey and Tar Compound promptly. It will stop the cough, and heal and sooth the sore and inflamed air passages Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Read "The Republican" $1 a year in advance.

Here and There.

Russell Strawmyer, of Altoona, visited friends in Bellefonte over Sunday.

F. W. Crider returned home on Sunday from Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Joseph Taylor left last night for Philadelphia, where he will enter a Medical College.

Miss Annie Pearl is in New York this week, viewing the exhibition of Paris models.

Joseph Fauble, of Monongahela City, visited his mother, Mrs. Martin Fauble, last week.

Clair Seibert, of Tyrone, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Seibert, on Pine Street.

Mrs. Earle C. Tuten and boys, Tirrel and John, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Amos Cole at Lewistown.

Gray Corl, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Corl, of Chicago, is enjoying a visit with Bellefonte friends.

Mrs. James K. Barnhart and little daughters, Louise and Eleanor, returned home on Friday night, last, after a two weeks' visit in Punxsutawney.

Mrs. Charles McCoy and daughter, Helen, are spending this week with the Herbert McCoy family at Jersey Shore.

Miss Margaret Cook on Sunday returned to Wellesley College, where she has resumed her duties as an instructor.

Be sure and read and carefully consider the two articles in this issue submitted on behalf of the Woman's Club of Bellefonte.

Andrew J. Cook is having a concrete sidewalk laid at his home on West Linn Street, also a concrete floor for his front porch.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Richard are expected home from Europe on Saturday. Charles F. Richard went to New York to meet them.

Lloyd Barnhart, wife and daughter returned to Pittsburg on Monday after a delightful visit with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barnhart, on Howard Street.

Miss Margaretta Goheen, of Boalsburg, who is principal of the township high school near Tyrone, visited last week with Mrs. L. Ray Morgan, at Tyrone.

Mary Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fasic, died on Tuesday at Tyrone. Interment was made at that place on Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fulton and son, Daly, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Whittaker, in Pittsburg. Mrs. Whittaker is a sister of Mr. Fulton.

Ex-Sheriff Cyrus Brumgard, of Centre Hall, was in town between trains on Saturday, which means that he was radiating sunshine and making others happy.

Rev. D. J. Frum, of Pleasant Gap, was in town on Tuesday for a few hours, greeting friends and attending to a few business matters he happened to have on hand.

George Stevens and E. J. Fisher, both of Waddle, were business visitors in Bellefonte on Monday and while in town were welcome callers at "The Republican" office.

R. B. Taylor returned Monday night from Clayesville, accompanied by his family and little Bobby Burns, of Pittsburg. The latter will spend some time here with Grandma, Taylor.

Rev. C. W. Winey, of Bellefonte, and Rev. G. E. Smith, of Lemont, departed on Tuesday for Windber, Somerset county, where the United Brethren church conference is in session this week.

A "live wire" is a pretty good thing to have anywhere. See the announcement in another column of the "live wire proposition" by the Bellefonte Electric Company. You'll find it worth while.

Mrs. Philip D. Waddle returned home on Monday evening after a very enjoyable visit of several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Harry Pickle, at Millersville, and her brother, Dr. Wilbur Twitmire, at Lancaster.

Mrs. A. O. Furst and little grandson, John Curtin, Jr., returned home last Thursday from Philadelphia. Mrs. John Curtin, after leaving Philadelphia, visited with friends in Williamsport, returning home yesterday.

Mrs. Peter Wian, of Altoona, while visiting her children in Bellefonte this week, was taken very ill. Her condition was yesterday somewhat improved. She is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William S. Gheret.

Mr. and Mrs. James Parsons, who enjoyed a visit of a week or more here with the Lowrys, returned on Tuesday to their home near Pittsburg. Mr. Parsons' mother will remain in Bellefonte for a short time.

Miss Ruth Woods, a Bellefonte High School graduate, has been engaged as cashier and book-keeper at Claster's store and will enter upon her duties on Monday, next. She is admirably qualified for the position.

The reception and welcome dance for the students at the Bellefonte Academy will be held tomorrow evening in the Bush Arcade hall. Music will be furnished by Christy Smith's orchestra. Admission will be by card.

George Freeman, major generalissimo at the Bush House, is keeping bachelor's hall and for the first time in his life, too. Mrs. Freeman departed last Friday for Chicago, where she will visit for the next three months with her daughter, Mrs. Minnie Dahorney.

Miss Ruth Evey, of Lemont, and Frank Beaver, of State College, were married on Saturday evening, last, at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. D. L. White, at Lemont, Rev. G. E. Smith officiating. The happy young couple are well known among a wide circle of friends, all of whom wish them much happiness and prosperity.

Senator Joseph Alexander, of Madera, was in town on Monday, enroute to the grangers picnic at Centre Hall. He is one of the few who don't have to worry during the present campaign, for his term as State Senator does not expire until two years hence. As one of the famous old Bucktail Regiment Senator Alexander finds his greatest pleasure in moving about and hunting up others who wore the blue during Civil war days.

Joseph L. Montgomery is this week transacting business in Chicago.

Lawyer W. Harrison Walker transacted business in Tyrone yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Harris departed yesterday for a two weeks' trip to Atlantic City.

The Lauderbach-Barber Company this week received a carload of Elberta peaches.

Ex-Sheriff Robert Cook, of Howard, was a genial visitor in town between trains yesterday.

Prices for the "Cow Boy Preacher" next Monday night will be 25, 35 and 50c. Children 15c.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Cohen and Harry Cohen were visitors in Lock Haven from Thursday until Sunday.

Miss Grace Beck, of Nittany, visited a day or two this week with Miss Alice Dorworth, returning home yesterday.

Go see Uncle Tom's Cabin tonight at Garman's Opera House. Prices 25, 35 and 50c. Children under 10 years 15c.

There are 115 automobiles in Bellefonte, one machine to each 38 persons, or one machine to each 8 families in town.

An application has been filed with the Centre County court for the transfer of the liquor license of Fred Eisenhour at Cassanova to George W. Ricketts.

Dr. S. M. Nissley and Dr. R. G. H. Hayes on Tuesday traded runabouts, the former exchanging his Flanders for the Ford until recently driven by Dr. Hayes.

Frank E. Allison, son of William M. Allison, of Spring Mills, departed on Tuesday for Mercersburg, where he was this week enrolled as a student at the Mercersburg Academy.

Mrs. Strafford Hewitt and children, who have enjoyed a very delightful visit during the summer with Rev. and Mrs. John Hewitt, will tomorrow return to their home at Atlanta, Georgia.

John Sebring on Tuesday received a carload of three Overland touring automobiles. While the machines were being unloaded one was purchased by Samuel L. Gephart, of Wolf's Store.

John I. Sholl, for some time past janitor and messenger at the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station in Bellefonte, has been appointed ticket agent. Thomas Lamb has been appointed janitor and baggage helper.

A Thanksgiving Market by the ladies of the Bellefonte Reformed church will be held in Petriken Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday of Thanksgiving week. The usual line of homemade bread, pies, cakes, etc., will be offered for sale.

Miss Joanna Regan, of Buffalo, N. Y., is enjoying a visit among old time friends in Bellefonte and Snow Shoe. She formerly resided at Snow Shoe and this is her first visit among old home scenes for a number of years.

Miss Grace Mitchell, who spent the summer here with her father, Isaac Mitchell, and her sister, Mrs. John Porter Lyon, departed today for Middlebury, Conn., where she will enter upon her duties as an instructor in the West over school.

Talk about "going some," on Tuesday afternoon W. Harrison Walker and Harry Jackson made an automobile trip to the grangers picnic at Centre Hall. They left Bellefonte at 2.40 o'clock, spent some time on the picnic grounds and landed back home at 3.30.

Allen Albert, who is employed in the pension department at Washington, D. C., and who edited the recently published history of the 45th Regiment, Penna. Vols., was a Bellefonte visitor yesterday. Mr. Albert is a member of the 45th. He went to Pine Grove Mills later in the day and visited over night with Captain W. H. Fry.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur E. Burkholder yesterday returned home after a most delightful trip to the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec and New York. During Mr. Burknolder's absence his place as assistant agent at the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station was filled by Samuel G. Tressler, of Reynolds Avenue, who is first trick signalman at Milesburg.

Charles Anderson departed yesterday for York, Pa., where he will today be married to Mrs. Pearl Condo. After a honeymoon tour to eastern cities Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and the latter's mother, Mrs. Addie Runkle, will go to Florida, where they will make their future home. Mrs. Runkle has purchased an orange grove in Florida and Mr. Anderson will manage it.

Miss Anna Shuey this week entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, as a student. She was accompanied to Carlisle by her father, C. C. Shuey. As Mr. Shuey was on his way to the train in Carlisle yesterday he slipped and fell and narrowly escaped breaking his knee. He badly wrenched his leg, but managed to get to the station in time to catch his train and return home late yesterday afternoon.

It is estimated that upward of 5000 separate pieces of baggage were shipped into State College this week. Ordinary baggage coaches did not begin to be big enough to carry the trunks of the students, so the Bellefonte Central hauled the baggage in freight box cars, making special trips rather than delay the regular passenger trains. Over 1800 students are now at State College, and with the short-term students to be enrolled in the near future the registration will pass the 2000 mark. There are 750 or more men in the Freshmen class.

Company L, Twelfth Regiment, will go to Altoona on Wednesday of next week to participate in the big parade of the Loyal War Governors Conference. Captain William H. Brown yesterday issued a special order for the trip. The boys are instructed to meet at the Armory on Wednesday morning, the 25th, at 6 o'clock. Special drills to prepare for the trip will be held tomorrow night and also on Monday and Tuesday nights of next week. The boys will wear blue uniforms in the parade. There will be four companies of the National Guard at Altoona. Company L, representing the home town of Andrew Gregg Curtin, the "War Governor," will be accorded the place of honor. The three other companies in line will be those from Bedford, Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg.

Read "The Republican" $1 a year in advance.

J. C. HARPER DEAD

Blessed Relief from Sufferings Resulting from Cancerous Affection.

Death on Saturday afternoon ended the sufferings of J. Calvin Harper, one of Bellefonte's best known citizens. A cancerous affection of the neck was largely responsible for his death. His illness covered a period of two years and in the last stages of the disease he experienced untold sufferings. A short time ago he was removed to the Bellefonte hospital, only to return home after a day or two. He became weaker with each succeeding day and shortly before 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon he breathed his last.

A slight swelling and stiffness of the neck were the first symptons when about two years ago Mr. Harper complained of feeling out of sorts. He was disposed to treat the matter lightly, thinking that he probably had strained the leaders of his neck. At the urgent solicitation of his friends, however, he submitted to an examination by specialists and finally underwent an operation. The relief he had hoped for did not materialize and his condition gradually became worse. Toward the end he was unable to partake of nourishment and those about his bedside realized that his passing away was but a matter of days or hours. His friends regard his death as a happy relief from his sufferings, at the same time they gave expression to sincere regret that Bellefonte should lose a citizen who was so well known and universally liked.

Funeral services were held from the late home on Howard Street, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, and were largely attended. They were conducted by Rev. John Hewitt, rector of the Episcopal church. Interment was made in the Union cemetery.

J. C. Harper was a citizen who in one capacity or another was before the public almost continuously during the last twenty-five years. He served at one time or another as Deputy Prothonotary, Prothonotary and Recorder and in more recent years as President of the borough Council. He was a staunch Democrat and always keenly interested in the welfare of his party. He was born, November 1, 1854, on a farm in Miles township, being the second of three children of the late John and Jane Magee Harper. He received his education at Centre Hall and Rebersburg and for a time was engaged in teaching. It was after he had served as Deputy Prothonotary and two terms as Prothonotary that he read law and was admitted to the Centre County bar. He was elected Recorder in 1896.

Mr. Harper was married, September 16, 1879, to Miss Laura Graham, who survives with three children: Clarence, Helen and Arthur.

J. W. BOTTORF DEAD

Was Among First Men to Work for Andrew Carnegie at Scotia Mines.

Following an illness of about two weeks John W. Bottorf, one of the pioneer workmen at the Scotia mines, died at his late home at that place on Friday, September 13th. Funeral services were held at Scotia on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment was made in the Grays cemetety.

Mr. Bottorf was one of those rugged types of citizens who form a substantial part of their community. He was one of the first men to go to work at Scotia for Andrew Carnegie when the latter operated the mines in that pretty and picturesque village. Mr. Bottorf was then employed as a blacksmith and was regarded as one of the most efficient men working for Carnegie. He took great pride in doing everything well and his services were always greatly appreciated. During the Civil war he served in defense of the Union as a member of Company E, 184th Regiment, Penna. Vols. His service was noted for bravery on the battlefield.

Surviving to mourn the loss of a good father are these children: William and Linn Bottorf, of Scotia, and Harry, of Runville. One brother and one sister also survive: Michael, of Tyrone, and Miss Lizzie Bottorf, of Philipsburg.

Mrs. Mary A. Lewis Dead.

Saturday morning last Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis, wife of the venerable Joseph Lewis, died at her late home in Tyrone. She had been ill for some time with cancer of the stomach. Deceased was a daughter of John and Nancy McMonigal of Port Matilda, and was born at that place 54 years ago last February. Soon after her marriage to Joseph Lewis she moved to Tyrone and was a resident of that place almost thirty years.

Early in life she united with the Methodist Episcopal church and her life has been lived according to the teachings of that faith. She was a woman of noble qualities. In her home, church and neighborhood she was good, devoted and faithful, and will be missed not only in her home but from a large circle of friends. She is survived by her parents, her husband and the following children: Mrs. William Reel, of Tyrone; Mrs. Edgar Stoffer, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. Charles Parsons, of Altoona. Three children have preceeded her to the grave. She is also survived by the following brothers and sisters: Rankin, Daniel and Thomas McMonigal, of Hannah Furnace, and Mrs. Samuel Cowher, of Tyrone.

Funeral services were held on Monday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock in Columbia Avenue Methodist church, at Tyrone. Interment was made in Grand View cemetery.

Mrs. Sarah Henderson Dead.

At her home at Bellwood Tuesday night, September 10th, Mrs. Sarah Henderson died of a complication of diseases. She had been practically an invalid for some time, but her condition was not alarming until Tuesday, when she became suddenly worse and continued so until death ensued. Mrs. Henderson, whose maiden name was Goss, was born in Clearfield county, November 21, 1834, being aged at death 77 years, 9 months and 19 days. She was reared in the vicinity where she was born, and there married Samuel Henderson on July 7, 1858. For a number of years they continued in that region, then moved to Centre county, removing to Bellwood in 1880. She had been a resident in Bellwood so many years that she will be greatly missed by the older people of the town and community. When quite a young girl she united with the United Brethren church, transferring her membership to the Methodist Episcopal church on her removal to Bellwood. In that faith she lived and died.

Jeremiah Beck Dead.

Jeremiah Beck, an old and respected citizen of WarriorsMark, died on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, of paralysis and heart trouble. He was born in WarriorsMark township on August 22, 1828, being 84 years and 23 days old. He was a member of the United Brethren church at Centre Line and a resident of WarriorsMark township all his life. The deceased is survived by the following children: Mrs. George W. Hartsock, of Philipsburg; Charles, of Philipsburg; Robert, of Pittsburg; John, William, Walter and Albert, of WarriorsMark. The funeral was held on Tuesday morning at 10.30 from his late residence in Warrior's Mark.

Fertilizer Carries Hog Cholera.

Hog cholera continues to rage in Sugar valley. A state veterinarian recently made an inspection and states that the disease had been carried there by a fertilizer purchased in Buffalo by two farmers. More than 100 hogs have died of the dreaded disease. James Rockey, of Loganton, has lost thirty-two hogs within a week and Harry Wentzle has lost twenty-five.

Marriage Licenses.

Register Frank C. Smith has issued the following marriage licenses:

John Gowland, Jr.,	Philipsburg
Rose Dunlap,	Osceola Mills
Joseph C. McGowan,	Bellefonte
Jennie H. Lose,	"
Sylvester F. Smith,	Lock Haven
Jessie M. Springer,	Spring Mills
Frank B. Beaver,	State College
Ruth L. Evey,	Lemont

The New Clothes

Now on exhibit and sale at our store will delight you in the handsomeness of the fabrics and the elegant taste in the style--they stand for the highest development in good clothes making--

The prices will more than please you.

The Sim Clothes start at $10, run $12.50-$15-$18 and by easy steps up to $30, but at every price there is an immense showing--affording selection as no other store offers. And whatever may be your price limit for a suit or overcoat, you may come here and get just what you want at that price.

Come and see the way we've got things ready for you this fall; never before have you been invited to a larger or better showing of fine clothes than you will find here waiting for you.

Sim The Clothier

Eye-Catching Conceits
IN
AUTUMN CLOTHES

When you're clothes hungry, hurry along to us. We'll give you style, quality, value, fit and finish. Many of the new conceits are stunning. All are safe.

The suits are so shapely, they'll startle you into purchasing. The assortment is at its widest now. Our profit margins are characteristically narrow. It's a mighty appropriate time to buy.

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